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By

Don M. de ZILVA WICKREMASINGHE

Author of Tamil Self-Taught Tamil Grammar Self-Taught, &c.

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Marlborough's Self-Taught Series.

Sinhalese Self-Caught

by the Natural Method

-WITH

Phonetic Pronunciation

THIMM'S



SYSTEM

BY

Don M. de Z. WICKREMASINGHE,

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THE HONOURABLE MR. F. H. M. CORBET,
ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF MADRAS,

I DEDICATE THESE PAGES,

AS A TOKEN

OF SINCERE GRATITUDE

FOR HELP AND ENCOURAGEMENT

AFFCKDED ME IN MY LINGUISTIC STUDIES.

M. DE Z. WICKREMASINGHE

LETCHWORTH
THE GARDEN CITY PRESS LTD.,
PRINTERS.

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PREFACE.

THIS manual is intended to supply a working knowledge of Sinhalese, for the benefit, primarily, of those who have not the time, or, perhaps, the inclination, to master the Grammar of the language, and yet require to use the spoken tongue for business or other purposes.

With this object in view, I have compiled the present work mainly on the lines of my Tamil Self-Taught, with the addition of an outline of the Grammar of Sinhalese, pending the publication of a separate volume of Grammar.

Having regard to the needs of students who work without a Teacher, I have devoted some pages wholly to the subject of pronunciation, and have given the transliteration of all the Sinhalese words occurring in the grammar section of the work, side by side with the Sinhalese character.

In the scheme of transliteration I have used full-faced type to mark the aspirate, instead of attaching the usual \mathbf{h} to the aspirated consonant, on the principle of "one sign for one sign": e.g., $\mathfrak{A} = k$, and $\widehat{\mathbf{A}} = k$, not kh. This, I consider, is practically useful in the transliteration of Prâkrit and modern Indian dialects, for it will enable the reader to distinguish at a glance the difference between, say, (\mathfrak{A}) and (\mathfrak{A}) rathaka, a red conch shell, and (\mathfrak{A}) rathaka (rataka), a small chariot, unless, as in the "Epigraphia Zeylanica", a small hyphen is added between the two elements to show that the sound in question is a true double sound. Again, (\mathfrak{A}) and (\mathfrak{A}) have been represented by (\mathfrak{A}) and (\mathfrak{A}) , not, as is usual in Ceylon, by (\mathfrak{A}) and (\mathfrak{A}) , these sounds being only modifications of the sounds of (\mathfrak{A}) and (\mathfrak{A}) , these sounds being only modifications of the sounds of (\mathfrak{A}) and (\mathfrak{A}) .

Further, as a guide to the proper intonation of Sinhalese words, I have indicated those vowels which are pronounced fully with a sort of "stress accent" by the mark of the acute accent placed above them. I have not done this, however, in the section containing the transliterated vocabularies, idiomatic phrases, and sentences, because

there the correct pronunciation of every Sinhalese word is indicated in the third column of each page by means of Marlborough's system of English phonetics.

This work being designed purely for practical use, the rules and explanations given in the grammar section are scarcely intended for students entering on a scientific investigation of the Sinhalese language. For them a separate grammar and an etymological and historical lexicon founded on the latest results of Prâkrit philology are under preparation.

M. DE Z. W.

Oxford, 1916.

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SINHALESE SELF-TAUGHT.

The Alphabet and Pronunciation.

THE modern Sinhalese alphabet contains fifty-four letters, viz. eighteen vowels and thirty-six consonants.

From these are formed 612 syllabic characters, which are, with the exception of the anusvāra and the visarga, combinations of the consonants with the vowels in which the consonantal character is in some cases slightly modified in form and has a vowel-sign joined to it.

Strictly speaking, only five primary vowel-sounds in the Sinhalese language are recognized by Sinhalese grammarians. They are a, i, u, e, and o. Each of these, however, is represented by two characters which stand for the long and the short sound of the vowel respectively, and there are in addition eight characters representing (1) the modified sounds \ddot{a} and \ddot{a} of short and long a, (2) the Sanskrit letters $\exists z$, $\exists z$, $\exists z$ and $\exists z$, $\exists z$, and (3) the diphthongs ai and au. There are thus eighteen characters in the modern Sinhalese alphabet which stand for vowel sounds. These are used in two different ways, that is to say:—

- (a) Initially, when they are denoted separately by regular letters;
- (b) Medially, or following and joined to a consonant to form a syllable, when the vowel is represented by a sign (in certain instances variable) attached to the consonantal character, excepting in the case of the vowel a, which is inherent in the consonant and not indicated by any sign, its absence being shown either by a looped vertical stroke

or by a curved one (called in Sanskrit the virāma) attached to the top of the letter (see pp. 10, 11).

In the following tables, pp. 9-11, the initial and medial forms of the Sinhalese vowels are given, followed by the consonants, and to all are added their transliterative (Roman) characters, and the English phonetic signs by which the Sinhalese sounds are represented in the third column throughout the classified Vocabularies and Conversations of which this volume chiefly consists.

On pp. 12-17 are the syllabic characters, also in the Sinhalese and Roman types.

1. Vowels or panakuru (Skt. prānāksara, 'life-letters'):-

Sinhalese	characters.	Translitera- tion.	Pronunciation.	English Phonetic
Initial.	Medial.			Signs.*
æ		а	Like u in cut, bun, or a in America, or e in other, filbert	u, ŭ
ф	э	ā	,, a in futher, car	ah
φı	ι	ä	,, a in cat, mat	a
Φį	7	\bar{a}	,, a in ran, van	ā
ၜၟ	0	i	,, i or y in pity	i
ඉ් ්ර්	0	ī	,, i in routine, or ee in meet	ee
Č	e or	u	u in put , or oo in $good$	о́о
\mathbb{C}_{a}	₹ or ∾	ū	u in rule, or oo in fool	00
සෘ	а	ŗ	,, ri in crick (approximately)	r
€3aa	aa	$ar{r}$,, r in crew well trilled (approximately)	r
ළ	வு	l l	,, li in clip (approximately)	l
ළු ම	æ	Į	,, lue in clue	1
ಲಿ	0	e	,, e in egg , $elbow$	е
ಲೆ	o-lor	ē	,, a in able, pane	ay
<u>ෙ</u> එ	66	ai	,, i in mine, or I	i
@	⊚ −0	o	" o in pot	0
ඕ	⊚–1	ō	" o in noble	0 h
ີ ® ໆ	⊚ ⊢ળ	au	" ow in now, cow	ow

^{*} The notes on pronunciation on pp. 18-20 serve to emphasize the distinctive character of the phonetic signs.

2. Consonants or yatakuru (Skt. gātrākṣara, 'body-letters'):--

Sinhalese characters	Trans- literation	Pronunciation.	English Phonetic Signs.
 ಜ <u>ು</u> *	k	Like k m kite	k
ඛ	k	,, ckh in Lockhart (approximately), i.e. an aspirated k	k
ග්	g	" g in regard	g
ක්	g	gh in foghorn (approximately), i.e. an aspirated g	g
ඞ්	\dot{n}	" ng in song	ng
Ð	c	" ch in church	С
Ť	c	,, ch-h in church-house (approximately), i.e. an aspirated c	ch
ජ්	j	j, j in jam	ј ј
ඣ	j	$m{,}$ an aspirated j sound	j
ජ් ඣ <i>ඤ</i>	\tilde{n}	,, the sound of the Spanish \tilde{n} , or n in $cognac$	ny
ච්	ţ	,, t in two	t
ස්	<i>t t</i>	,, an aspirated t sound, approximately like t-h in pot-herb	t
ඩ	d	,, d in door	d
టే	đ	,, an aspirated d sound, approximately like dh in adhere	đ
গুৰ্ন	ņ	Cerebral n uttered with the tip of the tongue turned up and drawn back so as to touch the roof of the dome of the palate	n

^{*} The short vowel \mathfrak{S} , a is inherent in the consonant. Its absence is marked as above by the $vir\bar{a}ma$ sign f or f. Thus $\mathfrak{A} = k$, $\mathfrak{D} = ka$; $\widehat{\mathfrak{D}} = c$, $\mathfrak{D} = ca$.

When a vowel other than short a is pronounced immediately after a consonant, the former is indicated by the medial vowel sign attached to the consonant, as m = ka, $m = k\bar{a}$, $m = k\bar{a}$, m =

Sinhalese characters.	Trans literation.	Pronunciation.	English Phonetic Signs.
	t	Like th in with, thermometer	1/4
ඵ	t	Aspirated th sound	th
ළු	d	Like th in these	th
ක්	đ	Aspirated th sound (next above)	th
න්	n	Like n in not	n
තිඵඳකිකී ටීඑ	p	,, p in pot	р
නී	p	Aspirated p sound, approximately	p
	-	like ph in shepherd	
බ්	b	Like b in but	b
භ්	b	Aspirated b sound, approximately	b
		like bh in abhor	
ම්	m	As in English	m
ම් සි ඊ ලිව්	y	22 22 22	у
ゟ	7	2, 2, 2,	r
ල්	· l	22 22 22	1
ී ව්	v	Between v and w of English	w
ශ්	ś	Palatal s having a sound between s	S
		and sh	
ප්	ş	Like sh in cushion	sh
ಕು	8	,, s in sister	s
ග්	h	As in English	h
ĕ	ļ	Cerebral !, pronounced by turning	l
		up the tip of the tongue so	
		as to touch the roof of the	
		palate	
0	\dot{m}	Like ng in song	ng
t	й, т	A soft semi-nasal sound commonly	$\widetilde{uy}, \widetilde{n}, \widetilde{n}$
		called saññaka being always	
		attached to a consonant	
8	ķ	A guttural like ch in the Scotch word	ch
		loch (approximately)	

The following table shows how the eighteen medial-vowel thereby producing

Consonants.	Absence of virāma = a	ā	ä	ä	i	ī	u	\bar{u}	r	Ť
ක්	ක	කා	කැ	කැ	කි	చి	ध्य	කූ	කෘ	ಬಾಣ
<i>k</i>	ka	kā	kä	kā	ki	kī	ku	kū	kṛ	k 7
ධ්	ဝ	റാ	ଚ୍ଚା	ଚିନ୍ଦ	ති	จึ	<u>ച്</u>	્રિ	k į	⊙aa
k	k a	k ā	kä	kā	ki	k ī	ku	kū		<i>k</i> ŗ
ග්	ග	ගා	ගැ	ගැ	S	S	තු	ගු	නෘ	ගෲ $gar{r}$
<i>y</i>	ga	yā	gä	yā	gi	gī	gu	gū	gṛ	
ಣಿ	ත	සා	තැ	क्षा	ਿ	සි	ន្ទី	g	& i.	නු?
g	gu	gũ	gä	gä	gi	gī	g u	gū	සෲ	නැ
බ්	ඬ	ඩා	ඩා	ඩැ	ති	ඩි	ପ୍ଥ	ല്ല	ඩෘ	ඩෲ
<i>i</i> i	ňa	itā	nä	#ā	ni	<i>itī</i>	nu	'nū	ṅŗ	$iar{r}$
ච්	อ	චා	Đ _l	Đ _ζ	වි	චි	Q	Q	ci.	Ðaa
<i>c</i>	ca	cā	cä	cä	ci	cī	cu	cū	Đ₃	c <u>r</u>
ජ්	ජ	ರು	હા	હ ર	පි	&	cu	g	ci.	_
<i>c</i>	ca	cā	cä	cā	ci	cī	cu	cū	ලෲ	<u>c</u> ਾ
$\dot{\mathcal{S}}$ j	ජ ja	ජා jā	ゼィ jä	せ _て jā	ජි ji	g jī	ਖ਼ ju	ਖ਼ੂ jū	ජෘ jṛ	ජෲ $jar{r}$
ඣ්	ඣ	ඣා	කා	කා _?	ඣ	ක්ඩි	ක්ඩු	කි.	ණා	ಮಾ
<i>i</i>	j u	<i>j</i> ැ	jii	jū	Ji	<i>j</i> /	ju	jū	<i>Jṛ</i>	<i>J</i> ṛ
æd	rac	nse	હ્વ્યા	紅 れ	æĘ	æĘ	inu	inii	ũi.	æzar
ñ	ñu	ñā	ñä	ñā	ñi	ĩĩ	inu		∞d₃	ñ <u>r</u>
ට්	⊙	ටා	⊙ι	⊙ _≀	ට්	ව	()	Q	⊙a	ටaa
!	ţa	!ā	!ä	!ā	!i	tī	!u	țũ	tr	!፻

signs are attached to the foregoing thirty-four consonants, 612 sy/labic characters:—

<u>į</u>	<u>Ī</u>	e	$ar{e}$	ai	0	ō	au	Consonants.
කෟ	කෳ	ෙන	ඉක්	ලෙක	ෙකා	කෝ	ezର୩	ස්
<i>klූ</i>	k <u>l</u>	ke	/ē	k ii	kv	<i>kō</i>	kau	k
ଚ୍ଚିମ	ଦ୍ଧିକ	ବର	ෙබ්	ବେନ	ෙතා	େମ୍ପର୍ଶ	୍ରଚ୍ଚ	බ
<i>kḷ</i>	k ୍ଧା	k e	kē	k ii	k o	k õ	k -m	<i>k</i>
ອາ $g l$	$g \underline{l}$	ගෙ ge	ගේ gē	මෙන gui	ගො <i>go</i>	ରୌ yō	တော gau	S Y
සෟ	සාශ	© ජී3	©Å	ලෙස	මසා	නෝ	ලෙස්	ක්
<u>g/</u>	gį	g e	gē	gai	go	g ō	g !!!	<i>g</i>
ඬෟ	ඩ _ම	මේ	මඩ්	ඉම්	මඩා	බෝ	6.ຄ.	ඩ
n්!ූ	n් <u>!</u>	ñe	'nē	nai	ňo	බ්රි	ກໍ່ຂໍແ	<i>n</i>
ච _ි	ච _ශ	⊚ච	ඉඩි	ඉෙච	චො	මච්	⊚චෟ	ච්
c <u>l</u>	c l ·	ce	¢ē	cai	co	cō	cau	<i>c</i>
රේ	હિલ	⊚ජ	ලජ්	මෙජ	ඉජා	ඉජෝ	⊚ජෟ	₫
c <u>l</u>	c į	c e	cē	c ai	c o	ේ	c au	c
ජ $^{\sigma}$	ජ $_{9}$ $jar{l}$	⊚ජ je	ගජ් $jar{e}$	මෙජ jai	©ජා jo	ලජ් jō	⊚ජෟ jau	ਣੇ j
ඣෟ	ඣශ	ෙන්ඩ	ඉක්ඩ	ෙක	කො	කෝ	© ඣෟ	ඣ්
<i>]</i> !ූ	jį	j e	jē	jai	<i>j</i> o	<i>j</i> ō	j au	<i>j</i>
$m_{l_{p}}^{m}$	ÆZÇ® ñ <u>ļ</u>	©Æद ñe	© ट्यर्ट् ñē	©©Æ ñai	මණු ño	ම.ඤා් ñō	⊚æ्¬ ñau	$z = \tilde{n}$
ଠି୩	ට _ඉ	⊚©	ඉට්	ෙබේ	මටා	ලට්	©ට්	ට
<i>t l</i> .	t <u>į</u>	țe	ქē	ṭai	<u></u> †o	!ō	!au	!

Consonants	Absence of rirāma = a	ã	ä	\bar{a}	i	ī	u	ū	ļ.	\bar{r}
ස්	. \$	co	ثار	చి?	සි	చ్	స్తు	ટ્ધુ	ත්	ඨෲ
•	t a	țā	ئزز	t ā	<i>t</i>	ti	t u	tii	#!	<i>ţį</i> :
: ਹੀ !	ඩ ქ <i>a</i>	ඩා අඩ	चा व्य	ඩ _් ආ	් ඩ ự	: සී <i>di</i>	G du	a dū	වෘ <u>ආ</u>	ಪ ವಿಚ d <u>r</u>
ಚೆ	ಪಿ	ඪා	छै।	చి ₇	(3)	చ్	du	द् <u>री</u>	Ģ i.	್ತು
₫	ಈ 1	අ බ	व्य	ḍā	d/	ợ	du	वृंग	ආ	ಫ <u>ೆ</u>
ii Qu	iin Qu	inā inā	ર્જી ņä	ર્જી મુંઘે	ùi ₩	ņi ņi	iin R	vi vi vi vi	úi. €20°1	<i>ŭį.</i> ∞033
5	න	නා	か _l	か _き	S	නි	තු	තු	か+	නෲ
	10	tā	tặ	tā	ti	tī	tu	tũ	tr	tṛ
ebř	d)	co	ેા	Ů₹	B	&	∯	ģ	tṛ.	ðaa
t	tı	tā	t ä	t ā̇́	ti	ti	t u	tū		t <u>r</u>
દ્ ^ક	₹	E,	ξι	4 7	Ę	Ę	g	Ç _i	₹a	€aa
ત	da	dū	dä		di	di	du	dū	dr	d <u>r</u>
ඩ	ට	ධා	ର	ට _්	ධ්	ධී	ପ୍ର	Q	q i.	ටෘ
<i>d</i>	đ a	d ā	dii	đũ	đi	d i .	d ଣ	dū	⊙₃	d ṛ
න්	න	ອີງ	නැ	න _ී	S	නි	sg	อุฎ	ni.	නෲ
n	1 (t	ແ້	#ä	ກພື້	ni	nī	nu	หนั	නෑ	nṛ
ප් p	ט זיינ	පා / ā	er pä	U7 pā	8 pi	$\mathcal{E}_{p\bar{t}}$	pu	$p \bar{u}$	pị∙ ∷	233 17!
ව [ී]	ව	වා	වැ	ව _ී	&	පි	∯	9	b i.	ව්ෲ
p	p #	p ā	pä	pii	pi	pī	p u	p ū	බ	p ṛ
බ්	බ	බා	ລາ	ର	බ	ສ	ତ୍ର	ତ୍ତା	<i>pi.</i>	್ನಾ
<i>b</i>	<i>b</i> #	<i>hā</i>	bü	hũ	<i>l</i> ;i	<i>ທ</i>	bu	bū	මª	b <u>ř</u>

į	Į	e	$ar{e}$	ai	0	ō	ш	Consonants.
ඨ [ා]	ඨ ^ශ	@.£	6 L	663	6.20	6.25	6 එ	ස්
ţ!	ţį	ț e	įē	ț ai	ţ0	ţō.	t au	ţ
ඩෟ	ඬශ	ඩෙ	මේඩ	මෙඩ	මෙන	බෝ	ඉඩෟ	ඩ්
dl	dl	фe	$d\bar{e}$	<i>ḍai</i>	do	₫ō	<i>ḍau</i>	d.
නීඉ	మీఇ	<u>ෙ</u> න	ඉන්	ලෙඨ	ෙඪා	බෝ	ගඩා	చ్
ḍ ḷ	ḍ į	ḍ e	ḍ ē	ợ i	d)	₫ō	фии	ģ
ক্র্য	-হ্হান	ବ୍ୟ	o ক্ৰ	ଉତ୍ପର୍ଶ୍ୱର	ෙණා	@ 3997	0500	10 m
$n\underline{l}$	ņļ	ņе	$\eta \bar{e}$	μai	\dot{n}_{∂}	ņō	ņau	\dot{n}
තෟ	තෳ	නෙ	නේ	ෙෙන	නො	නෝ	ෙන ෟ	න්
t <u>!</u>	t <u>į</u>	te	$tar{e}$	tai	to	10	ten	t
ථෟ	ථ්%	<u>ෙ</u>	ලේ	669	ෙඑා	ලථා්	@ඵෟ	Q
t <u>į</u>	tį	t e	t ē	t . i	t ₍₎	t ō	tau	t
Ģ ၅	ද ය	ෙද	6E	66¢	ෙ ළුා	@ E.]	@ Ç 9	ද්
ď <u>į</u>	$d\underline{l}$	de	$d\bar{e}$	dai	do	$d\bar{o}$	dau	d
බෟ	ටෳ	බෙ	ඩෙ	ගෙබ	බො	බෝ	බ ො	ඛ
d <u>!</u>	₫į̇̃	d e	$oldsymbol{d}ar{e}$	d ai	do	d ō	d au	đ
නෟ	නෳ	නෙ	නේ	ෙන	නො	ഞി	නෞ	න්
$n\underline{l}$	$n\underline{l}$	ne	$n\bar{e}$	nai	no	nō	nau	n
පෟ	<u> ಇ</u>	<u>ෙ</u> ප	<u>ඉප්</u>	ලෙප	ලපා	පෝ	<u>ම</u> පෟ	ප්
p l	pį	pe	$par{e}$	pai	po	$p\bar{o}$	pa u	p
ව ා	එඉ	<u>ෙ</u> ව	@ඵ	ඉෙච	ගළා	<u>ඓ</u> ්	@එ ා	එී
p <u>į</u>	pį	p e	₽ē	p ai	p 0	põ	pau	p
ລາ	ରିଞ୍ଚ	බෙ	බේ	බෙ	බො	බෝ	බේ අ	බ
b <u>į</u>	b <u>ļ</u>	be	$bar{e}$	bai	bo	bō	bau	<i>b</i>

Consonants	Absence of virāma = a	ā	ä	ā	i	7	u	ū	ŗ	Ī
ජා <i>b</i>	භ ba	භා b ā	භා bä	භැ b ā	ජා bi	B bī	්ට b u	භූ bū	b r	p <u>i</u>
ම් m	ම ma	මා mā	මැ mä	මැ mā	କ୍ତି mi	ම් mī	(2) mu	(S) mū	mi.	<i>™i.</i> ⊚³³ ∞:
ය් <i>y</i>	ය yu	$yar{a}$	æι yä	$y\bar{a}$	සි yi	සී yī	yu	д yū	ය yṛ	ಯಾ <i>yṛ</i>
$r \sim r$	ර ra	රා rā	S. rä	$rar{a}$	8 ri	8 rī	るi ru	るぇ rū	රෘ rṛ	්රෲ $rar{r}$
ල් /	C lu	©9 Iā	Cı lä	Ci lä	e li	E lī	G lu	g /ū	/i.	\\\\\ \ightarrow{i}{\bar{k}}\$
වි v	va	වා rā	ව vä	$egin{array}{c} \mathfrak{D}_{ar{d}} \ var{d} \end{array}$	වි vi	වී vī	୍ଥି vu	Q vū	වෘ vṛ	$egin{array}{c} egin{array}{c} \egin{array}{c} \egin{array}{c} \egin{array}{c} \egin{array}{c} \egin{array}{c} \egin{array}$
ર્ક્ત ક	sa sa	ශා śā	હ્યા કંä	G≀ śū̃	A si	A śī	બર śu	S Şũ	şi. Ə	Gaaa śṛ
ෑ ප්	ख şa	ෂා ṣā	હા ફરા	७ ≀ Ṣā	& și	<i>`</i> 8 <u>1</u>	şu şu	şū şū	81. (29	త $sar{r}$
ස් <i>s</i>	ස sa	සා sā	සැ sä	සැ sū	සි si	€ sī	$\frac{\mathfrak{A}}{\mathfrak{A}}$	ह्म इग्रं	<i>sṛ</i>	සෲ sṛ
ග් h	හ ha	හා hā	හා hä	තැ hū̃	හි hi	S hī	නු hu	$\mathfrak{Q}_{har{u}}$	hṛ හෘ	හෲ hṛ
. !	la la	⊕o Įā	€ι ļä	©≀ Iā	₿ !i	E ļī	d Įu	St ļū	© a <i>lṛ</i>	₽aa Į <u>r̃</u>

<u>į</u>	<u>į</u>	e	ē	ai	0	δ	au	Consonants.
භෟ	<i>5</i> 2%	භෙ	භේ	ලෙන	භො	භෝ	ග ෞ	භ්
b <u>į</u>	ьį	b e	b ē	b ti	b 0	bō	bau	b
මෟ	ම්	ගම	ෙම	මෙ	මො	මෝ	<u>මෙ</u> ෟ	ම්
$m \underline{l}$	ml	me	$mar{e}$	mai	mo	тō	mau	m
යා	ඥෳ	ගෙ	ಂದ	ලෙය	ග යා	යෝ	යෞ	ಡ
yl	y l	ye	уē	yai	yo	$y\bar{o}$	yau	y
රෟ	රෳ	රෙ	රේ	ගරෙ	රො	රෝ	රෙ	ゟ
$r_{\underline{l}}$	rl	re	$rar{e}$	rai	ro	rō	rau	r
O٩	િત્ર	ලෙ	ලේ	<u></u>	ලො	ලෝ	ලෞ	ල්
1 <u>!</u>	lļ	le	lē	lai	lo	Ιö	lau	l
විෟ	විශ	වෙ	වේ	ඉෙව	ඉවා	චෝ	වෙ	ව්
$v\underline{l}$	v l	ve	$var{e}$	vai	vo	vō	rau	v
କ୍ଷେମ	ලෘශ	୦ରେ	© G	େଉ	ලෙයා	ශෝ	<u>୍</u> ବ୍ୟେମ୍	ශ්
ś <u>!</u>	$\acute{s} \dot{l}$	śe	śē	śai	śo	śō	śau	ś
ජීෟ	ල 4	@පු	ෙල්	@ෙප	ම ජා	<u>ෙ</u> පෝ	ග පෟ	ල්
ș <u>į</u>	sl	se	ṣē	sai	șo.	şõ	șau	ş
සෟ	ಕುಣ	ෙස	<u>සේ</u>	<u>ෙසෙ</u>	සො	සෝ	ෙස ා	ಕು
s <u>!</u> .	$s \dot{l}$	se	sē	sai	÷ 0	sõ	sau	s
හෟ	හශ	ගෙ	ගේ	ගෙන	හො	හෝ	ලහා	ග්
$h\underline{l}$	$har{l}$	he	`hē	hai	ho	kō	hau	h
© 9	© å	ෙළ	ලේ	ඉෙල	ලො	ලෝ	ලෙ	Ē
	!Ì	lе	ļē	ļai	ļo	ļō	ļau	ļ.

Pronunciation.

The student is recommended to master the pronunciation at the outset. The precise use and value of each phonetic sign are shown on pp. 9-11, which should be studied carefully. The following additional explanations will be of service:—

The principles on which Marlborough's system of phonetics is based are: (1) the employment of English characters with their ordinary pronunciation (or one of their sounds, where more than one) with as sparing a use as possible of diacritic signs; and (2) one sign, one sound. Where, therefore, a 'sign' (i.e. letter or letters) might be variously sounded—and this applies to each of the English vowels and some of the consonants—its particular use in the scheme of phonetics should be carefully noted, and each sign must always be sounded in the same manner wherever it occurs (one sign, one sound); any letter or combination of letters printed in distinctive type (italics, &c.) or with any mark added has a special use which must be learnt. Thus:—

u represents (always and only) the sound of u in cut, bun e in other, filbert ŭ ,, ,, ,, a in father, car ahthe sound of a in cat, mat a a in ran, van ã ,, ,, i or y in pity ,, ee in meet, or i in routine ee u in put, or oo in good oo u in rule, or oo in fool 00 ri in crick (approximately) rew in crew well trilled 99 li in clip (approximately) ,, lue in clue e in egg, elbow 99

```
ay represents the sound of a in able, pane (i.e. a simple
                                  sound, not diphthongized)
                            i in mine, or I
i
                            o in pot
0
oh
                            o in noble
                    ,,
                            ow in cow, now
0112
                            k in kite
k
                            ckh in Lockhart (approximately),
k
                                  i.e. an aspirated k sound
                            g in regard
g
                    ,,
       ,,
                            gh in foghorn (approximately),
g
       ,,
                    ,,
                                  i.e. an aspirated g
                            ng in song, i.e. a guttural na-al
ng
c represents (always and only) the sound of ch in church
ch
                                           ch-h in church-house
      ,,
                                    ,,
                ,,
                          ,,
                                          (approximately), i.e.
                                          an aspirate ch sound
                                          j in jam
                         ,,
                                    ,,
\mathbf{j} an aspirated j sound
ny represents (always and only) the sound of the Spanish \tilde{n}
           or n in cognac (approximately)
t represents (always and only) the sound of t in two
t aspirated t sound, approximately like th in pot-herb
d represents (always and only) the sound of d in door
d an aspirated d sound, approximately like dh in adhere
n a cerebral n sound, see Alphabet, p. 10
th represents (always and only) the sound of th in with,
           thermometer
th represents aspirated th sound
               the sound of th in these
th
th
               aspirated th sound (next preceding)
               the sound of n in not
11
       ••
                            p in pot
p
       ,,
               aspirated p sound, approximately like ph in
p
       ,,
           shepherd
```

```
b represents the sound of b in but
             aspirated b sound, approximately like bh in
b
           abhor
m as in English
y
     ,,
r
     99
            ,,
1
     ,,
           ,,
w
  represents a sound between s and sh
             the sound of sh in cushion
sh
                          s in sister
  as in English
l cerebral l sound, see Alphabet, p. 11
ng represents the sound of ng in song
ch
                            ch in the Scotch word loch,
       ,,
           approximately
ň. m represent a soft semi-nasal sound, see Alphabet, p. 11.
```

Tonic Accent.

It should be noted that the first syllable of a Sinhalese word has, as a general rule, a fuller intonation than the remaining syllables of the word.* For the sake of clearness, however, vowels which are pronounced fully with a certain amount of 'stress accent' are denoted by the mark of the acute accent placed above them, e.g. vii da-kala ka'la (vádŭ-kŭlŭ ku'lŭ).

^{*} It is outside the scope of the present work to enter into a discussion of the shifting of the accent.

VOCABULARIES.*

The World. (Lōka-viśēṣa.)

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Air	hulaňga, vātaya	hoolŭnggŭ, wah <u>th</u> ŭ yŭ
cloud	valākula, mē g a	wulahkoolŭ, maygŭ
cold	sītala, hīta	see <u>th</u> ŭlŭ, hee <u>th</u> ŭ
darkness	aňdura, kaluvara	uňthooru, kuloowuru
dew	pini	pini
earth (ground)	polova	polowŭ
— (soil)	pas	pus
East	nägena-hira, pūrva-	nagenŭ-hirŭ, poorwŭ-
fire	gini [dēśa	gini [thaysŭ
fog	mihidum	mihithoom
heat	rasnaya, usna	rusnŭyŭ, ŏoshnŭ
light	eliya	eliyŭ
lightning	riduliya	withooliyŭ
moon	haňda	huňthŭ
${ m moonlight}$	haňda-pāna	huňthŭ-pahn ŭ
nature	gatiya, sva b āva	gu <u>th</u> iyŭ swu b ahwŭ
North	utura	ŏo <u>th</u> ŏorŭ
rain(n.)	rässa	wassŭ
$(v.)$	vahinavā (past, väs-	wuhinŭwah (wassah)
$\operatorname{rainbow}$	$d\bar{e}dunna$ [$s\bar{a}_{j}$	thay-thoonn ŭ
shade	sevana, hevana	sewŭnŭ, hewŭnŭ
sky	ahasa	uhŭsŭ
\mathbf{South}	dakuṇa	thukoonŭ
sun	ira, sūrya	irŭ, sooryŭ
$\operatorname{thunder}$	giguruma	gigooroomŭ
water	vatura, diya	wu <u>th</u> oorŭ, thiyŭ
West	basnā-hira, baṭa-	busn <i>ah</i> -hirŭ, butŭ-hir ŭ
wind	kunāṭuva [hira	koonahtoowu

Land and Water. (Goda saha diya.)

		` .
Bank (of river	, lake) tīraya	(<u>th</u> eerŭyŭ
coast	verala	werŭ <i>l</i> ŭ
foam	pena	penŭ
hill	kanda	kunthŭ

^{*} For the ARTICLES in Sinhalese see p. 72, and for GENDER see pp. 74-77, under $Noun\mathbf{s}$.

English,	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
ice	midicca diya	mithi cc ŭ thiyŭ
island	dvīpaya, div	thweepŭyŭ, thiw
lake	väva	wawŭ
land	goda bima	godŭ-bimŭ
mountain	kanda	kunthŭ
mud	mada [talāra	mudŭ [ahwŭ
plain	sama bima, sama	sumŭ bimŭ, sumŭ <u>th</u> ul-
pond	pokuṇa, vila	pokoonŭ, wilŭ
river	gaňga [vataya	
rock	gala, pahana, par-	
sand	väli, välla	wali, wallŭ
sea	mūda	moothŭ
shore	veraļa	werŭlŭ [<u>th</u> ooroo
star	tārakāra, taru, turu	
\mathbf{storm}		koonahtoowu, mahroo-
stream	diyapāra, äla	<u>th</u> iyŭpahrŭ, alŭ [<u>th</u> ŭy ŭ
tank	vära	wawŭ
tide (high, low)	vaḍa-diya, bā-diya	wudŭ- <i>th</i> iyŭ, b <i>ah-th</i> iyŭ
valley	kaňdu-pātālē	kuň <i>th</i> ŏo-pah <u>th</u> ahlay
water	vatura, diya	wu <u>th</u> oorŭ, thiyŭ
(fresh)	hoňda-vatura	hoň <i>th</i> ŭ-wu <u>th</u> oorŭ
- (salt)		loonoo-wu <u>th</u> oorŭ
waterfall	diya-vätīma, prapā-	
wave	rälla pl.räli) [taya	
well	liňda	∣liň <i>th</i> ŭ •

Minerals and Metals. (Lōha ādi ākaraja vastu.)

Brass	pittala	pi <u>thth</u> ŭlŭ
bronze	lõkada	lohkŭdŭ
cement	simenti badāma	simen <i>th</i> i bu <i>thah</i> mŭ
chalk	rata-hunu	rutŭ hoonoo
clay	mäti	mati
coal	rața añgur u	rutŭ u <i>ňg</i> gŏorŏo
copper	tamba	<u>th</u> umbŭ
coral	pabalu	pubŭ <i>l</i> oo
diamond		thiyumunthi, withooroo
emerald		pu cc ŭ, p <i>ayroh</i> sŭ, murŭ-
glass	rīduru [kata	weethooroo [ku <u>th</u> ŭ
gold	ratran	ru <u>th</u> run
granite	kalugal	kulŏo-gul
gravel	boralu	borŭloo

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
iron	yakada	yukŭdŭ
lead	iyam	eeyum
lime	hunn	hoonoo
marble	kirigarunda	kiriguroondŭ
mercury	rasa-diya	rusŭ- <i>th</i> iyŭ
pearl	mutu	moo <u>th</u> oo
plumbago	miniran	miniran
ruby	ratukätaya	ru <u>th</u> ookatŭyŭ
sapphire	nilkätäya	nilkatŭyŭ
silver	ridī.	rithee
soda	sõda	sohdŭ
steel	vānē	wahnay
stone	gala (pl. gal)	gulŭ (gul)
tin	belek	belek
Animals Rinds Fishes and Insects		

	ls, Birds, Fishes	
,	ʻrya, pakşi, matsya, k	,
(F	For Shopping see p. 109; Meals,	pp. 102-104.)
Animal	tirisanā, mṛyayā	thirisŭnah, mrgŭyah
ant		koohoombiyah (koo-
	humbi)	hoombi)
barbet		kottohroowah (-woh)
barking	birīma [ruvā	bireemŭ
bark (v.)	buranavā (pa-t bi-	boorunuwah (biroowah)
bear	valahā (pl. valassu)	wuluh ah (wuluss oo)
(she-)	välahinni	waluhinni
bellow, low $(v.)$	tüp-lanavā (past	<u>th</u> ap-lunŭwah (-lāwah)
	$-l\bar{a}v\bar{a})$	
bird	kurullā(pl. kurullō),	
	$paksiy\bar{a} \text{ (pl}y\bar{o})$	pukshiyah (-yoh)
bleating	bätalu hañda	batŭloo-hundŭ
braying	kotalu haňda	kotŭ <i>l</i> oo-hundŭ
bull	gonā (pl. gonnu)	gonah (gonnoo)
calf	vassā (pl. vassō,	wussah(wussoh, f. wassee)
	f. vässī) [f. bälalī)	[lee)
cat	balalā (pl. balallu,	bulŭl <i>ah</i> (bulullŏo, <i>f.</i> balŭ-
cattle	harak	huruk
cock	kukulā (pl. kukulō)	kookoolah (kookooloh)
cow	denā, cladenā (pl.	thenah, elŭthenah
	-dennu)	(-thennoo)
crab	kakuluvā	kukooloowah
	•	

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
crow	kaputā, kākkā	kupootah, kahkkah
dog	ballā	bull <i>ah</i>
donkey	kotaluvā, būruvā	kotůloowah, booroowah
duck	tārāvi (m. tārāvā)	thahrahwi (thahrahwah)
eagle –	rājāliyā	rahjahliyah
eel	āňdā	ahňthah
elephant	ätā (pl. ättu), aliyā	a <u>th</u> ah (a <u>thth</u> oo), uliyah
feather	pihātta (pl. pihātu)	
\mathbf{fish}	mālu	mah l ŏŏ
fox	nariyā (pl. nari)	nuriy <i>ah</i> (nuri)
goat	eluvā (pl. eluvō)	eloowah (eloowoh)
— (she-)	elu-dena	elŏothenŭ
goosè	pāttuyā	pah <u>thth</u> ŭyah
hair	kes, lõma	kes, loh mŭ
hare	hāvā	hahwah
hen	kikili	kiki <i>l</i> i
\mathbf{herd}	patti ya	puttiyŭ
hoof	kuraya	kŏorŭyŭ
horn	aňga (pl. aṃ)	и <i>йд</i> дй, и лд
horse	aśvayā (pl. aśvayō)	uswŭyah (uswŭyoh)
lamb	bäṭaḷu-nāmbā,	batŭloo-nahmbah, batŭ-
	bäṭaḷu-päṭavā	$l\widecheck{oo}$ -patŭw ah
lapwing	kiralā (pl. kirallu)	kirŭl <i>ah</i> (kirullŏo)
lion	siṃhayā	si ng hŭyah
lobster	pokirissā	pokirissah
\mathbf{m} ongoose	mugaṭiyā	moogutiyah
\mathbf{m} onkey	vaňdurā	wuňdoorah
${f mosquito}$	maduruvā	muthooroowah
mouse	b a ṭu-mīyā	butoo-meeyah
mule	aśvatara	uswŭ <u>th</u> urŭ
neigh	kulanavā	koolunuwah
owl	bakamūnā	bukŭmoonah
OX	gonā (pl. gonnu)	gonah (gonnoo)
oysters	kāvāṭiyā (pl.kāvāṭi)	kahwahtiyah (kahwahti)
parrot	giravā (pl. girav)	girŭwah (giruw)
paw	mrya-padaya	mrgŭ-pahthŭyŭ
peafowl	monara (pl. monaru)	monŭrah (monŭroo)
pig	$ \bar{u}r\bar{a} $ (pl. $\bar{u}r\bar{o}$)	oorah (ooroh)
pigeon	paraviyā	purŭwiyah
prawn	issā (pl. issō)	issah (issoh)
quail	vaṭuvā (pl. vaṭuvō)	wutoowah (wutoowoh)

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
rat	$m\bar{\imath}y\bar{\alpha} \text{ (pl. } m\bar{\imath}y\bar{o})$	meeyah (meeyoh)
salt fish	ในที่น-พิลีใน	loonoo-mahloo
- (dried)	karavala	kurŭwŭlŭ
salt-pan	lunu-kara	loonoo-kurŭ
shark	mörā (pl. mōru)	mohrah (mohrŏŏ)
sheep	bätalurā (plvō)	batŭloowah (-woh)
shrimp	kūnissā (plssō)	koonissah (-ssoh)
silkworm	pata-panuvā (plvē)	putŭ-punoowah (-woh)
snake	sarpayā (pl. $-y\bar{o}$)	surpŭyah (-yoh)
snipe	vaturā (plvō)	wutoowah (-woh)
sparrow	$g\bar{e}$ -kuru $ll\bar{a}$ (pl $ll\bar{o}$)	gay-kooroollah (-lloh) •
spider	makulurā (plvō)	mukooloowah (-woh)
squirrel	lēnā (pl. lēnnu)	laynah (laynnoo)
stork	kokā (pl. kokku)	kokah (kokkoo)
swallow	diya lihiniyā (pl.	thiyŭ-lihiniyah (lihini)
	lihiṇi)	
swan	$hamsay\bar{a} \text{ (plyo)}$	hu ng sŭyah (-yoh)
tail	ralgaya (pl. ralgā)	wulgŭyŭ (wulg <i>ah</i>)
tern (Indian swift)	lihiṇiyā (pl. lihiṇi)	lihiniyah (lihini)
tiger	kotiyā (pl. koti)	kotiyah (koti)
turkey-fowl	kaļukumā (fkumi)	ku <i>l</i> ookoom <i>ah</i> (-koomi)
turtle (tortoise)	käsbāvā (plvō)	kasbāwah (-woh)
(land)	ibbā (pl. ibbō)	ibbah $(ibboh)$
vulture _	gijulihiniyā [pat)	
wing	piyā-pata (pl. piyā-	piyah-pu <u>th</u> ŭ (piyah-pu <u>th</u>)
wolf	vrkayā (plyō)	wrkŭyah (-yoh)
woodpecker	kāralā (plllu)	kārŭlah (-lloo)
wood-pigeon, dove	$ kobeyiy\bar{a} $ (pl $y\bar{o}$)	kobeyiyah (-yoh)
Trees, F	ruits, Flowers, Y	egetables, &c.
(Ga)	e-kolan nala mal el	aralu ādi)

(Gas-kolan, pala, mal, elavalu ādi.)
(For Shopping see p. 109; Meals, pp. 102-104.)

Almond (Indian) [kottambā	kottumbah
apple (wood-)	beli	beli
— (elephant-)	divul	thiwool
— (custard-)	anonā, rața-āttā	unohnah, rutŭ-ah <u>th</u> thah
— (rose-)	rata-jambu	rutŭ-jumboo
areca nut	puvak	poowuk
banana (fruit)	kesel-gediya(plgcdi)	kesel-gediyŭ (-gedi)
bark	potta (pl. potu)	po <u>thth</u> ŭ (po <u>th</u> oo)
bea ns	- bōñci	bohnyci

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
betel-creeper	bulat-väla (plväl)	boolu <u>th</u> -walŭ (-wal)
		boolu <u>th</u> -kol <i>ay</i> (-kolŭ)
		mŭl-pokoorŭ
	,	u <u>thth</u> ŭ (u <u>th</u> ŏŏ)
		rutŭ-thel-guhú
	del-gaha (plgas)	thel-guhŭ (-gus)
cabbage	kōvi	kohwi
chili	miris	miris
cinnamon	kuruňdu	kooroonthoo
cloves	karābu	kurahboo
cocoanut	pol	pol
— -palm	pol-gaha (plgas)	pol-guhŭ (gus)
cotton-tree	imbul-gaha	imbool-guhŭ
cotton (silk)	kapu	kupŏo
(tree)	puļun	$p\widecheck{oo}l\widecheck{oon}$
creeper	väla (pl. väl)	walŭ (wal)
cucumber	käkira (pl. käkiri)	kakirŭ (kakiri)
date	$i\check{n}di$	iňthi
${ m ebony}$	kaļuvara-lī	ku <i>l</i> oowŭrŭ-lee
fern	rilla värälla	rillŭ warallŭ
fig	attikkā	uttikkah
(banian)	(maha-)nuga-gaha	(muhŭ-)noogŭ-guhŭ
(ficus tsiela)	ähätu-g a ha	ahatoo-guhŭ
fig-tree	aṭṭikkā-gaha	uttikkah-guhŭ
— (sacred)	bō-yaha	boh-guhŭ
fir-tree	dēvadāra	thaywŭthahrŭ
flower	mala (pl. mal)	mulŭ (mul)
garlic	sudu-lünu	$ \widetilde{\text{soothoo-loonoo}} $
ginger	iňguru	iňggooroo
— (dried) —	vēlicca-iñguru	wayli cc ŭ-iňggooroo
— (raw)	amu-iňguru	umoo-inggooroo
grapes	muddirappalam	mooththiruppulum
grass	tana	i <u>th</u> unŭ
ironwood tree	nā-gaha (pl. gas)	nahguhŭ (-gus)
jack-tree	kos-gaha	kos-guhŭ
— -fruit	kos-gediya (plgedi)	
kernel	madaya (pl. mada)	muthŭyŭ (muthŭ)
leaf	kolē (pl. kola)	kolay (kolŭ)
lemon	rata-dehi	rutŭ-thehi
lily (water-), lotus	nelum, mā-nel	neloom, mahnel
lime (fruit)	dehi	t/rehi

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
mace	vasāvāsi	wusahwahsi
mango	amba	umbŭ
melon	komadu -	komudoo
nut	ätaya (pl. äta)	atŭyŭ (atŭ)
nutmeg	sādikkā	sahthikkah
opium	abin	ubin
orange	dodama (pl. dodam)	thodůmů (thodum)
— (mandarin)	hīn-nāraņ	heen-nāru <i>ng</i>
palmyra palm	tal-gaha (plgas)	<u>th</u> ul-guhŭ (-gus)
peas	muṃ-äṭa	moo <i>ng</i> -atŭ
pepper	gam-miris	gum-miris
pine (screw-)	vätakeyiyā	watŭkeyiyah
pineapple	annāsi	unnahsi
plant	pälaya (pl. päla)	palŭyŭ (palŭ)
plantain	ratu-gediya, kesel-	wu <u>th</u> oo-gediyŭ, kesel-
pomegranate	delum [gediya	theloom [gediyŭ
pop-corn	pori, vilanda	pori, wilŭndŭ
potatoes	artapal	ur <u>th</u> upŭl
pumpkin	labu-gediya (plgedi)	luboo-gediyŭ (-gedi)
reed	bata	butŭ
root	mula	moolŭ
rose	rōsā	rohsah
saffron	kaha	kuhŭ
sago	sav-hāl	suw-hahl
satinwood	buruta	booroo <u>th</u> ŭ
\mathbf{seed}	ätē, ätaya (pl. äta)	atay, atŭyŭ (atŭ)
— (sesamum)	tala	<u>th</u> ulŭ
snuff	dum-kudu	thoo ng-koodoo
tea	$tar{e}$	<u>th</u> ay
teak-tree	tēkka-yaha	thaykkŭ-guhŭ
ıobacco	dum-kola	thoo ng -kolŭ
tomato	takkāli	<u>th</u> ukk <i>ah</i> li
tree	gaha (pl. gas)	guhŭ (gus)
tree-trunk	yas-kanda	gus-kuňdů
vine-creeper	midi-väla	mithi-walŭ
Cole	ours. Pāta. (For Shop	ping see p. 109.)
Black	kalu	kulŏŏ
blue	nil	nil [roo
	1	1,2001000 120010

dumbuțu, dumburu thoombootoo, thoombooloo, lohita, le-pāța lohhithŭ, lay-pahtŭ

brown crimson

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
dark	kaluvara	kuloowŭrŭ
green	pacca	ри сс й
grey	alu-pāta	ulŏo-pahtŭ
light (pale)	sudumäli	soothoomali
orange	idicca-dodam-pāṭa	ithi cc ŭ-thodum-pahtŭ
pink	pātala	pahtŭlŭ
purple	nil-ratu-pāṭa	nil-ru <u>th</u> oo-pahtŭ
red	ratu	ru <u>th</u> ŏŏ
violet	ratu-nil-pāta	ru <u>th</u> ŏŏ-nil-pahtŭ
white	sudu	$s\widecheck{o}oth\widecheck{o}o$
yellow	kaha	kuhŭ
	and Seasons. (Λ	āla ŗtu viśēṣa.) . 106.)
Aiternoon	savasa	suwŭsŭ
birthday	upan-davasa	oopun-thuwŭsŭ
Christmas 5	nattala, nattal	nu <u>thth</u> ŭlŭ, nu <u>thth</u> ul
date	dātama, dina	thahthumŭ, thinŭ
dawn	aluyama, udaya	ulooyumu. jothuyu
day	davasa, dina	thuwŭsŭ, thinŭ
day-time	daval, davāla	thuwul, thuwahlu
day, to-	ada	u <i>th</i> ŭ
days of the week	sumānayē davas	soomahnŭyay thuwus
Sunday	Iri-dā	iri-thah
Monday	Saňdu-dā	suňthoo-thah
Tuesday	Aŭgaharuvā-dā	ungguhuroowah-thah
Wednesday	Badā-dā	buthah-thah
Thursday	Bṛhaspatin-dā	brhuspŭ <u>th</u> in-thah
Friday	Sikurā-dā	sikoor <i>ah-thah</i>

Senasurā-dā

sändāva, händāva

Maha-Sikurā-dā

satiya, pakṣaya

nivādu-davas, nivā-

ma**d**yama-rātriyā

sumāna-dekak,

Pāskuva

duva

piiya-bāgaya

ira-muduna

päya

senŭsoorah-thah

santhāwŭ, hanthāwŭ

de-soomahnŭ-thekuk, the-

muhu-sikoorah-thah

mu*th*yŭmŭ-r*ah<u>th</u>riyŭ*

suthiyŭ, pukshŭyŭ

nivahdoo-thuwus, niwah-

pahskoowŭ

doowu

payŭ-bahgŭyŭ

irŭ-moothoonŭ

payŭ

Saturday

Good Friday

-, half-an-

Easter

evening fortnight

holiday

mid-day

midnight

hour

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Midsummer	ma d yama-grĭşm <i>ā</i> >	mu th yŭmŭ - greeshm ŭ-
	kālaya, gim-utu-	k <i>ah</i> lŭyŭ, gim-ŏŏ <u>th</u> ŏŏ-
	mäda	ma <i>th</i> ů
minute	vinādiya (pl. rinādi)	win <i>ah</i> diyŭ (win <i>ah</i> di)
mouth	māsaya, masa	mahsŭyŭ, musŭ
month by month	māsen māsa	mahsen mahsŭ
months (the)	mās, mas	mahs, mus
April-May	Vesak	wesuk
May-June	Poson	poson
June-July	\ddot{A} sala	asŭ <i>l</i> ŭ
July-August	Nikini	nikini
August-Sept.	Binara	bin ŭrŭ
September-Oct.	Vap	wup
October-Nov.	Il	il ~
November-Dec.	Uňduvap	ŏŏĭthŏŏwup
December-Jan.	Durutu [*]	thooroo <u>th</u> oo
January-Feb.	Navam	nuwum
February-March	Mädindina	mathinthinŭ
March-April	Bak	buk [thŭrŭ
morning	udaya, udē, pāndara	oothuyu, oothay, pahn
this morning	ada udaya, ada udē	uthŭ oothŭyŭ, uthŭ oothay
night	rā, rātriya	rā, rah <u>th</u> riyŭ
noon	ira-mudun-vēlāva	irŭ-moothoon-waylahwŭ
seasons	rtu, kāla	r <u>th</u> ŏo. k <i>ah</i> lŭ
Spring	vasanta-kālaya	wusun <u>th</u> ŭ-k <i>ah</i> lŭyŭ
Summer	grīsma-kālaya)	greeshmŭ-kahlŭvŭ
Autumn	šarad, šarat-kālaya	suruth, suru <u>th</u> -kahlŭyŭ
Winter	hēmanta, šīta-kāla-	h <i>ay</i> mun <u>th</u> ŭ, see <u>th</u> ŭ-k <i>ah</i> -
cold season		seethŭ-kahlŭyŭ [lŭyŭ
rainy season	varsā-kālaya	wurshah-kahluyu
second	mohota, säna	moho <u>th</u> ŭ, sa <i>n</i> ŭ
sunrise	udaya, aluyama	oothŭyŭ, ulooyŭmŭ
sunset	ira-bahina-vēlāva,	irŭ-buhinŭ-waylahwŭ,
	astaṃgama	us <u>th</u> u ng -gumŭ
to-morrow	heta	hetŭ
week	sumānaya, satiya	soom <i>ah</i> nŭyŭ, su <u>th</u> iyŭ
year	avurudda, varşaya	uwoorooththu, wurshuyu
yesterda y	īyē	eeya y

Town and Country. (Pura ā gam-bim raga.)

(For Conversation, see pp. 107-14.)

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunc ation.
Bazaar	kadē	kud <i>ay</i>
bridge	pālama [naya	pahlumu [nuyu
		p.ŭthahnŭ-thaywŭsthah-
church		pulliyŭ, thaywŭsthah-
country	rata, pitisara\[naya]	
	agala	ugŭlŭ
	goypala	goypulŭ
-	goriyā	gowiyah
fence	väta	watŭ
field	kumbura (plru),	koomboorŭ (-roo), welŭ
	vela (vel), keta (ket)	(wel), ke <u>th</u> ŭ (ke <u>th</u>)
foot-path	adi-pāra	udi-pahrŭ
forest	vanaya (pl. rana)	wunŭyŭ (wunŭ)
gate	vāsala, vāsal-kada	wahsŭlŭ, wahsul-kudŭ
grass	tana-kola	<i>th</i> unŭ-kolŭ
hut	päla (pl. päl) [lam)	
inn	ambalama (pl. amba-	umbŭlŭmŭ (umbŭlum)
jungle	külāva (pl. külā)	kalāwŭ (kalà)
log	kotē, kaŭda	kotay, kuňthů
market	kadaya, kadē (pl.	
meadow	pittaniya [kada)	
mile	hätäkma	ha <i>th</i> akmŭ
mill	mõla	mohlŭ
monument	caitya, smāraka	cithyŭ, smahrŭkŭ
	godanägilla	godŭnagillŭ
palace	māligāva	mahligahwŭ
road	pāra, maga	pahrŭ, mugŭ [lŭyŭ
school	pātašālāra, skōlaya	pahthŭsahlahwŭ, skoh-
shepherd	endera (pl. enderu)	eňd <i>ayrah</i> (eňd <i>ay</i> roo)
shop	kadē (pl. kada),	kuday (kudŭ), sahppoowŭ
	$s\bar{a}ppura$	
sign-post -	saṃjñā-kaṇuva	su ng jnyah-kunoowŭ
square (four-sided)	hataräs	hu <u>th</u> ŭras
— (plot of ground)	midula, aňyaṇa	mithoolŭ, unggŭnŭ
straw	pidur u	pithooroo
street	mahapāra, vī t iya	muhup <i>ah</i> rŭ, vee th iyŭ
temple (Buddhist)	pansala, vehera	punsŭlŭ, weherŭ
— (Hindu)	dēvālaya, kõvila	thaywahlŭyŭ, kohwilŭ

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.			
temple (Christian) town (seaport) town-hall village	palliya, dēvas t āna- nuvara, pura [ya paṭuna uāgarika-śālāra yama (pl. gam)	pulliyň, thaywůs th ah- noowŭrů, poorň [nňyú putoonů nahgŭrikň-sahlahwů gumů (gum)			
Mankind. (Nara-vaga.)					
brother (elder) [law — (younger) — -in-law; cousin cousin (f.); sister- daughter [in-law father father-in-law father's father — elder brother — younger brother — mother — sister — sister's husband grand-son grand-daughter	ayyā (pl. ayyūlā) mallī (pl. mallilā) massinā nānā dī, duva(pl. dūvaru) lēli (pl. lēliyō) piyā, appā, tāttā māmā (pl. māmā/ā) muttā loku tāttā, loku ap- bāppā [pocci āttā māmā munuburā munuburā munuburā munibirī puruṣayā, minihā nānā minihā(pl. minissu),	mooththah lokoo thahththah, lokoo bahppah [uppocci ahththah nanthah mahmah minibiree poorooshuyah, minihah nānah minihah (minissoo),			
mother mother's father — mother nephew niece sister (elder) — (younger) sister-in-law sister's son son son-in-law stepmother uncle (maternal)	puruşaya mavu, ammā muttā bānā lēli akkā naṃgī, nagā nānā bānā putā bānā kudammā māmā	poorooshuyah muwoo, ummah mooththah ahththah banah layli ukkah nangee, nugah nanah banah banah koodummah mahmah			

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
uncle (paternal)	bāppā	bahppah
widow	kanavändumi (pl. -miyō), rändaŭību- strī	kunŭwan <i>th</i> oomi (-miy <i>oh</i>), wan <i>th</i> ŭmboo-s <u>th</u> ree
widower	kanavändumā, vän-	kunŭwanthoomah, wan-
widowhood	vandambu-kama	thŭmboo-poorooshŭyah wanthŭmboo-kumŭ
wife		bahryah, sthree, umboown
wife's sister	ทลิทสิ้	nān <i>ah</i>
woman	strī, gāṇi (pl. gāṇu)	s <u>th</u> ree, gāni (gānŏo)

The Human Body. (Sivuru-vaga.)

(For Health see pp. 33, 105.)					
Ankle	valalu-kara	wulŭloo-kurŭ			
arm	bāhuva	bahhoowŭ			
arm-pit	kihilla	kihillŭ			
back	pita	pitŭ			
beard	rävula	rawoolŭ =			
blood	$lar{e}$	1ay			
body	śarīraya, äňga	sureerŭyŭ, a <i>ňyg</i> ŭ			
bones	katu, äta	kutoo, atu			
bowels	bada-väla (plväl)				
brain	molaya	molŭyŭ			
breast, chest	läpätta, papuva	lapa <u>thth</u> ŭ, pupoowŭ			
$_{ m cheek}$	kammula (pl. kam-	kummoolŭ (kummool)			
chin	nikaṭa [mul	nikŭtŭ `			
complexion	śarira-varna,	sureerŭ-wurnŭ			
ears	kana (pl. kan)	kunŭ (kun)			
elbow	välamita (pl. väla-	walŭmitŭ (walŭmiti)			
eye	ähä (pl. äs) [miti)	aha (as)			
eyeball	äs-guliya	as-gooliyŭ			
eyebrow	äs-bäma (plbämi)	as-bamu (as-bami)			
eyelid	äs-pihātta (pl. äs-	as-pihahttu (as-pihahtoo)			
	pihātu) .				
face	mūna (pl. mūnu)	moonŭ (moonoo)			
fingers	äňgilla (pl. äňgili)	айggillй (айggili)			
foot	paya, adiya	puyŭ, udiyŭ			
${f forehead}$	nalala [diya	nulŭlŭ [thiyŭ			
$\operatorname{groin} \cdot$	tunațiya, ūrusan-	<u>th</u> oonutiyu, ooroosan-			
hair	kes, lōma	kes, l <i>oh</i> mŭ			
hand	'ata (pl. at)	u <u>th</u> ŭ (u <u>th</u>)			

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
head	isa (pl. is)	isŭ (is)
heart	hada, hrdaya	hu <i>th</i> ŭ, h <i>rth</i> ŭyŭ
heel	vilumba	viloombŭ
hip	ukula	ookoolŭ
jaw	hakka (pl. haku)	hukkŭ (hukoo)
kidney	vakugaduva	wukoogudoowŭ
knee	dana	thunŭ
leg	kakula, gātē	kukoolu, gahthay
lip	tola	tholŭ
liver	akmāva, kävuta	ukm <i>ah</i> wŭ, kawoo <u>th</u> ŭ
lung	penapapuva, pena-	penŭpupoowŭ, penŭ
14116	hälla	haliŭ
moustache	udu-rävula	ŏodŏo-rawŏolŭ
mouth	kata, mukaya	kutŭ, mookŭyŭ
nails	niyapotta (plpotu)	
neck	bella	bellŭ
nose	$n\bar{a}he$	nahhe
ribs	ila-äṭaya (pläṭa)	ilŭ-atŭyŭ (-atŭ)
shoulders	uraya (pl. ura)	oornyŭ (oorŭ)
side	älaya, älapatá	alŭyŭ, alŭpŭ <u>tħ</u> ŭ
skin	hama	humŭ
skull	is-kabala	is-kubŭlŭ
spine	mudun-ätaya	moothoon-atuyŭ
stomach	bada, kāma-bokka	budŭ, kāmŭ-bokkŭ
temples	nalal-talaya, nalal-	nulul- <u>th</u> ulŭyŭ, nulul-
throat	ugura [kela	oogoorŭ [kelŭ
thumb	māpata-ängilla	mahpŭtŭ-añggillŭ
toe	payē-ängilla	puy <i>ay-aňg</i> gillŭ
tongue	diva (pl. div)	thiwŭ (thiw)
tooth	data (pl. dat)	thu <u>th</u> ŭ (pl. thu <u>th</u>)
wrist	mänikkatuva	manikkutoow ŭ
	Health. (Sarīra-s	•
	(For Conversations see p	
Accident	hadissi-antarāva	huthissi-un <u>th</u> ŭrahw ū
bandage	veluma, bamma	weloomŭ, bammŭ
bile	pita	pi <u>th</u> ŭ
bite	dastaya	thushtuyu
-, snake	sarpa-dastaya	surpŭ-thushtŭyŭ
blindness	kana-gatiya,	lkunŭ-gu <u>th</u> iyŭ, un thŭ-
Sinhalase S.T	an d atāvay a	<u>th</u> āhwŭyŭ

blister bruise burn chemist's shop chill cheltra contagion (see also sparsayen epidemic) corns cough cramp cure deaf; deafness dentist diarrhœa diet disease, illness doctor draught dumb, dumbness dysentery epidemic exercise to faint fatigue fever — and ague -, enteric, typhoid —, intermittent -, malarial fracture gout headache ill, sick indigestion inflammation lame medicine nurse ointment

bibula täluma piccuma śitay, śila-vima vamana-pācanaya bōvena $r\bar{o}gaya$ karagäte (pl. -gäta) kässa kenda-peralīma cikitsāva, suvaya bihirā; bihiri dat-vedā pācanaya kāma, āhāra leda, rōgaya vedā, vedarāla, doskasāya goluvā; golu atisāraya, lē-pācavasamqataya [naya pariśramaya, äňga-veheskirīma klānta-venavā vehesa. unagähena una una-sannipātaya mura-una kälä-una kädīma, bangaya vāta-raktaya isaradaya asanīpa ajīrnaya idimuma nondi behet kiri-mavu vilēpanaya

biboolŭ thaloomŭ [geya|piccoomŭ Theth-geyu behet-sāppuva, behed-beheth-sahppoowu, seethŭyŭ, seethŭ-weemù wumunu-paheunuyu spursŭyen bohwenŭrohgŭyŭ kurŭgatay (kurŭgatŭ) kassŭ kendŭ-perŭleemŭ cikithsahwu, soowuyu bihirah; bihiri thuth-wethah pah**c**ŭnŭvŭ kāmŭ, ahhahrŭ ledu, rohguvu wethah, wethurahlu, thos-[tara kusahyŭ Huiru goloowah; goloo uthisahruyu, lay-pahcuwusŭ*ng*gu*th*ŭvŭ ſnŭvŭ purisrumuyu, anguwehes-kireemŭ klahnthŭ-wenŭwah wehesŭ ŏonŭ gahenŭ ŏonŭ oonu-sunnipahthuyu moorŭ-oo*n*ŭ kalā-oonŭ kadeemŭ, bunggŭyŭ wahthŭ-rukthŭyŭ isŭ-ruthŭyŭ usŭneepŭ ujeernŭyŭ ithimoom**ŭ** nondi behethkiri-muwoc wilaypŭnŭy**ŭ**

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
pain paralysis	käkkuma, riduma aṃsa b āgaya	kakkoomŭ, rithoomŭ u ng sŭ- b ahgŭyŭ
pestilence (see epi- pill [demic) plague (see epi-	guliya (pl. guli)	gooliyŭ (gooli)
poison (demic)	vasa	wusŭ
poultice	$p\bar{a}ppa$	p <i>ah</i> ppŭ "
prescription	behet-vattōruva	behe <u>th</u> -wuttohroowŭ
quinine	krinīn	kwineen
remedy	pratikāraya	prŭ <i>th</i> ik <i>ah</i> rŭyŭ
rest n.	nivāduva, viśrāma	niwahdoowu, wisrahmu
v.	giman-harinavā	gimun-hurinŭwah
scald	pilissuma	pilissoomŭ
scratch	hīruma	heeroomŭ
sore	vanaya	wunŭyŭ
sprain	ulukkuva	oolookkoowŭ
sting	dastaya [katr]	thushtŭyŭ [-ku <u>th</u> r)
surgeon	śalya-raidya (śalya-)	sulyŭ-w <i>ith</i> yŭ (sulyŭ-
tonic	sanīpa-dāyaka bīma	suneepŭ-thahyŭkŭ beemŭ
wound	tuvālaya	<u>th</u> oowahlŭyŭ

Food and Drink. (Kām-bīm.)

(See also pp. 25-27, and for Meals see pp. 102-104.)		
Bacon	vēlicca ūru-mas	wayli cc ŭ ooroo-mus
beef	harak-mas	huruk-mus
bottle	bōtalaya	boh <u>th</u> ŭlŭyŭ
bread	$p\bar{a}m$	pah ng
breakfast	alumusu	uloomoosoo
butter	veňdaru	weňdŭroo
\mathbf{c} ake	kävilla (pl. kävili)	kawillŭ (kawili)
cheese	kēju	kayjoo
chocolate	$cokol\bar{e}t$	cokolayt
\mathbf{c} offee	$k\bar{o}pi$	kohpi
cream	kiri-yodē	kiri-yo <i>thay</i>
curry	ryañjana, mālura	wyunjŭnŭ, mahloowŭ
dinner	kāma, b ōjanaya	kāmŭ, bohjunuyu
eggs	bittara	bi <u>thth</u> ŭrŭ
\mathbf{fat}	mas-tel	mus- <u>th</u> el
\mathbf{fish}	$m\bar{a}lu$	mahloo
flour	piti	piti
honey	mī-pä ni	mee-pani

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
ice	midicca-diya	mithiccŭ-thiyŭ
jam	dōsi	thohsi
kidney	vaku-gaduva	wukoo-gudoowŭ
lamb	bätalu-päti-mas	batŭloo-pati-mus
lemonade	dehi-ratura	thehi-wuthooru
luncheon	daral-kama, tipin	thuwul-kāmŭ, tipin
meat *	mas, māmsa	mus, m <i>ahng</i> sŭ
, boiled	tambapu-mas	thumbupoo-mus
-, roast	pulussapu-mas	pooloossupoo-mus
-, fried	bädapu-mas	bathŭpoo-mus
milk	kiri	kiri
mustard	aba	ubŭ .
mutton	bätalu-mas	batŭloo-mus
, goat	elii-mas	eloo-mus
oil	tel	thel
onion	$l\bar{u}nu$	loonoo
pepper	gam-miris	gum-miris
pork	ũru-mas	ooroo-mus
pudding	pittu	pittoo
rice	$h\dot{a}\dot{l}$	hahl
—, boiled	bat	bu <i>th</i>
- cakes	kävum	kawoom
salad	salādu	sulahthoo
salt	lumu	100000
soda-water	sōda-vatura	s <i>oh</i> dŭ-wu <u>th</u> oorŭ
soup	hodi, sup-hodi	hothi, soop-hothi
sugar	$s\bar{\imath}ni$	seeni
supper	rā-kāma	rā-kāmŭ
tea	te-vatura	<u>th</u> ay-wu <u>th</u> ŏórŭ
tobacco	dum-kola [badapu)	thoong-kolu [(bathupoo)
under-done	madak-pulussapu(or	muthuk pooloossupoo
veal	vahu-mas	wuhoo-mus
vegetable	elavalu	elŭwŭl oo
vinegar	vinākiri	winahkiri
water	vatura, diya	wu <u>th</u> oorŭ, thiyŭ
-, cold	sihil-diya	sihil-thiyŭ
—, hot	unu-vatura	oonoo-wu <u>th</u> oorŭ
well-done	hondata-badapu (or pulussapu)	honthŭtŭ-bathŭpoo (poo- loossupoo)
wine	madya-pānaya, väyin	muthyŭ-pahnŭyŭ, wayin

Cooking and Table Utensils. (Ivīmaṭa da kāmaṭa da pāviccikarana **b**āj ma.)

Sinhalese (romanized).

Pronunciation.

English.

Basin *	bēsama, taliya	b <i>ay</i> sŭm ŭ , <u>th</u> uliyŭ
bowl	pātraya	p <i>ah<u>th</u>r</i> ŭyŭ
coffee-pot	kōpi-pōcciya	kohpi-peh cc iyŭ
corkscrew	kaskruppuva	kuskrooppoowŭ
cup	kōppaya	kohppŭyŭ
dish	dīsiya	theesiyŭ
fork	gārpuva	gahrpoowŭ
frying-pan	badina-tācenva	buthinŭ- <u>th</u> ah cc oowŭ
glass (tumbler)	tamblēruva, vīdu-	tumblayroowŭ, weethoo-
,	ruva	roowŭ
grill	mas pulussana	mus pooloossunu massu
kettle	kētale [mässa	kaytüle
knife	pihiye	pihiye
ladle	kinissa, loku hända	kinissŭ, lokoo hanthŭ
lid	piyana, mūdiya	piyŭnŭ, moodiyŭ
matches	gini-kūru	gini-kooroo
oven	uduna	oothoonŭ
pan	hattiya, tāccura	huttiyŭ, <u>th</u> ah cc oowŭ
plate	piňgāna	рійggahnй
— (of leaves)	patkolaya	pu <u>th</u> -kolŭyŭ
saucepan, pot	appallaya, sāspāna	uppullŭyŭ, sahspānŭ
saucer	pīrisiya	peerisiyŭ
serviette	indul-kada, at-	inthool-kudŭ, u <u>th</u> -pisnah
	pisnā-kada	kudŭ
spoon	hända (pl. häňdi)	haňthŭ (haňthi)
-, dessert-	bat-kana-hända	bu <u>th</u> -kunŭ-hanthŭ
—, table-	bedana-hända	bethŭnŭ-hanthŭ
, tea-	tē-hända	<u>th</u> ay-hanthŭ
${ m table-cloth}$	mēsa-redda, mēsa-	maysŭ-reththŭ, maysŭ-
	ätirilla	a <u>th</u> irillŭ
tea-pot	tē-pōcciya	thay-poh cc iyŭ
tray	taṭṭuva, bandēsiya	thuttoowu, bunthaysiyu
wine-glass	väyin-vīduruva	wayin-weethooroowu
Dress a	nd the Toilet. (A	ndum pälandum.)
Boots	Washing List, following, and) oos supu <u>thth</u> oowŭ
bracelet	at-valalla	u <u>th</u> -wulullŭ [(- <u>thth</u> 00)
braces	kalisam-patiya	kulisum-putiyŭ
DIACOS	Indicadin-partiga	inamount parija

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
brush	būndalaya, musna, kossa	boon <i>th</i> ŭlŭyŭ, m oo sn ŭ, kossŭ
button	bottama (pl. bottam)	bo <u>thth</u> ŭmŭ (bo <u>thth</u> um)
button-hook	bottam kekka, bot-	boththung-kekku, both-
	tam-katuva [pili	thung-kutoowu
calico	käliko redi, kapu-	
cap	podi-toppiya, ispa-	podi <u>th</u> oppiyŭ, is-puyiyŭ
	(uturu-saluva [yiya	ŏŏ <u>th</u> ŏŏrŏŏ-suloowŭ
cloak, cape	poravana-saluva	porŭwŭnŭ-suloowŭ
	(poravana-kada	porŭwŭnŭ-kudŭ
cloth	redi, pili	rethi, pili
clothes-brush	vastra-musna	wus <u>th</u> rŭ-moosn ŭ
coat	kabāya	kub <i>ah</i> yŭ
comb	panāva	pun <i>ah</i> w ŭ
cotton	pulun	pŏolŏon
dress	piḷi, vastra	pi <i>l</i> i, wus <u>th</u> r ŭ
flannel	lom-redi	lom-rethi
gloves	at-mēs, atväsma	u <u>th</u> -mays, u <u>th</u> -wasmŭ
hairpin	$k\bar{u}ra$	koorŭ
hat	toppiya	<u>th</u> oppiy ŭ
jewelle ry	ābarana	ah b ŭrŭn ŭ
lace	$rar{e}nda$	raynthŭ
linen	komuvat, duhul	komŏo-wu <u>th,</u> thŏohŏol
mirror	käḍapata	kadŭpu <u>th</u> ŭ
\mathbf{mu} slin	sihin-kapu-pili,	sihin-kupŏo-pi <i>l</i> i, kuwŭ-
	kavaniy a	niyŭ
necklace	äṭaräla, mālaya	atŭwalŭ, m <i>ah</i> lŭyŭ
necktie	kara-patiya, dāsiya	kurŭ-pu <i>t</i> iyŭ, <i>thah</i> siyŭ
\mathbf{needle}	idikatura	ithikutoowŭ
overcoat	uḍa-kabāya	oodŭ-kub <i>ah</i> yŭ
parasol	kudē, ātapatra	kood <i>ay, ah<u>th</u></i> ŭpu <u>th</u> rŭ
pin	alpenettiya (pl. al-	1 1 1
pocket	sākkuva [penetti)	
purse	mudal-payiya, pa- sumbiya	moothul-puyiyŭ, pusoom· biyŭ
rain-coat	vähi-kabāya	wahi-kub <i>ah</i> yŭ
razor	dälipihiye	thalipihiye
ring	mudda (pl. mudu)	mooththu (moothoo)
scissors	katura (pl. katuru)	
shoe-lace	sapattu-patiya	snpu <u>thth</u> oo-putiyu
silk	pata	putů
	-	-

English,	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
skirt	gavuma	guwoomŭ
slippers	seruppu	serooppoo
soap	saban .	subun
thread	nūl [burusuva	
tooth-brush	dähätiya, dat-	thahatiyŭ, thu <u>th</u> -booroo
trousers	kalisama (pl. kali-	kulisŭmŭ (kulisun)
umbrella	kudē(pl.kuda) [san)	kooday (koodŭ)
veil	tiraya, mūnu-väsma	thiruyu, moonoo-wasmu
walking-stick	häramitiya	harŭmitiyŭ
watch	at-orlōsuva	u <u>th</u> -orlohsoowŭ
waterproof coat	vähi-kab ā ya	wahi-kub <i>ah</i> yŭ
wool	$l\bar{o}ma$	lohum

Washing List. (Sēdiya-häki-piļi.)		
Apron	pera-väsma, inē-väs-	perŭ-wasmi, inay-wai mŭ
bathing-dress		nahnŭ-suloowŭ
bed-clothes	äňdē ätirili	an <i>thay</i> a <u>th</u> irili
blanket	kambiliya	kumbiliyŭ
bodice	cōliya, ravikkē	cohliyŭ, ruwikkay
eap		kood <i>ah-<u>th</u>oppiy</i> ŭ, is-
1	väsma duma	
chemise	cemīsiya, yata-än-	cemeesiyŭ, yutŭ-anthoo-
collar	kara-putiya	kurŭ putiyŭ
combinations	bäniyan-sahita, mēs-	baniyun suhi <u>th</u> ŭ m <i>ay</i> s-
	kalisan	kulisun
coverlet	äňda ätirilla	an <i>th</i> ŭ-a <u>th</u> irillŭ
cuff	l õrciya	bohr c iyŭ
drawers	yata-kalisama	yutŭ-kulisŭmŭ
dress (gown)	gavoma	guwomŭ
nandkerchief	lēnsura (pl. lēnsu)	laynsoowŭ (pl. laynsoo)
jacket	hättaya, hārciya —	hattŭyŭ, bahcciyŭ
napkin	indul-kada, at-	inthool-kudŭ, u <u>th</u> pisnah
	pisnā turāya	<u>th</u> oowahyŭ
necktie	dāsiya, kara-patiya	thahsiyŭ, kurŭ-putiyŭ
night-dress	rā-äňduma	rā-anthoomŭ
night-shirt	$rar{a}$ - $kamar{\imath}se$	rā-kumeese
pants	mēs-kalisama	mays-kulisŭmů
petticoat	sāya	sahyŭ
pillow-case	kotta-uraya	kottŭ-oorŭyu
pinafore	laya-kuda, udu-	luyŭ-kudŭ, ŏodŏó-wasmŭ
pyjamas	pajāmā [väsma	puj <i>ah</i> mah

40		
English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
serviette	indul-kaḍa, at- tuvāya	inthool-kudŭ, u <u>th</u> - <u>th</u> oo- wahyŭ
sheet	ätirilla, tuppottiya	a <u>th</u> irillu, <u>th</u> ooppottiyu
shirt	$kam\bar{\imath}se$	kumeese
socks (a pair of)	kota-mēs-kūttama	kotŭ-mays-koottŭmŭ
stays	bostorokkaya	bos <u>th</u> orokkŭyŭ
stockings	mēs	mays
table-cloth	mēsa-redda	maysŭ-reththŭ
towel	tuvāya, atpisnāva	thoowahyŭ, uthpisnahwŭ
trousers	kalisama (plsam)	
under-vest	yata läniyama,	yutŭ-baniyŭmŭ, a <u>th</u> ool
	ätul-hätte	hatte
vest	bäniyama, cōliya	baniyŭmŭ, c ohliyŭ
House and Furniture. (Geya saha geyi badu.)		
Ante-room	issaraha kāmaraya	issŭruhu k <i>ah</i> mŭrŭyŭ
arm-chair	at-putuva	u <u>th</u> -pootoowŭ
basket	kūdaya, väl-pettiya	koodŭyŭ, wal-pettiyŭ
bed	äňda, yahana	anthŭ, yuhŭnŭ
bed-room	sätapena kāmaraya,	sa <u>th</u> ŭpenŭ-k <i>ah</i> mŭrŭyŭ,
	budiyana kāmara ya	
blind (window)	kavulu-tiraya	kuwooloo- <u>th</u> irŭyŭ
bookcase	pot-almariya	po <u>th</u> -ulmuriyŭ
box	pettiya	pettiyŭ
broom	kossa, ilapata, idala	kossŭ, ilŭpu <u>th</u> ŭ, ithŭlŭ
candle	itipandama, vilak-	itipunthŭm ŭ, wilukkoowŭ
	kuva [kanda	
candlestick	pahan-ruka, pahan-	
carpet	palasa	pulŭsŭ
chair	putuva (pl. putu)	pootoowu (pootoo)
1 1 / 1	17 7. " 7 = " /	

budiyana-kāmaraye

bājana

lāccu-pettagama

kavuluva

oralōsuva

väsi-kiliya

kavicciya

dum-nalaya, dum-

rākkiya, rākki-al-

boothiyŭnŭ-kahműrŭye

thoom-nulŭyŭ, thoomkuwooloowŭ

rahkkiyu, rahkki-ulmuri-

lahccoo-pettugumu

bahjunu

orŭl*oh*sŏowú wasi-ki*l*iyŭ

[mariya kuwi**cc**iyŭ

tiraya, kadaturāva thiruyu, kuduthoorahwu

chamber utensil

chest of drawers

chimney

closet (w.c.)

cupboard

curtain

clock

couch

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
curtain (window)	janēla-tiraya	jun <i>ay</i> lŭ <i>-<u>th</u>irŭyŭ</i>
cushion	mettaya, kottaya	mettŭyŭ, kottŭyŭ
dining-room	kāma-kana-kāmara-	kāmŭ-kunŭ-kahmŭrŭyŭ,
.,	ya, b ōjana-śālāra	b ohjunu-sahlahwu
door	dora	thorŭ
door-bell	dorē sīnuva	thoray seenoowŭ
drawing-room	sangraha-śālāva	sunggruhu-sahlahwŭ
easy chair	hāṃsi-putuva	hah ng si-pootoowu
electric light	viduli-eliya	withooli-eliyŭ
fender	lip-ārakṣakaya	lip-ahrukshukuyu
fire		ginnŭ, gini, ginthŭrŭ
fireplace	lipa	lipŭ
floor	bima	bimŭ
garden	ratta	wu <u>thth</u> ŭ
gas	gās, agni-vāyu [sa	gās, ugni-wahyoo
grate	garādiya, gini-mās-	gurahthiyŭ, ginimassŭ
hall (entrance)	vāsal-śālāva, vahal-	
key	yatura [säla	yu <u>th</u> oorŭ [salŭ
kitchen	kussiya, mulutän-	koossiyŭ, mooloo <u>th</u> n-
	geya	geyŭ
— dresser	sūpakāra-mēsaya	soopŭkahrŭ-maysŭyŭ
lamp	pahana, pāna, lām-	puhunŭ, pahnŭ, lahm-
	puva	poowŭ
larder	āhāra-gabadāva	ahhahrŭ-gubŭdahwŭ
library	pot-gula, pustakā-	
	laya [duva	
lock	agula, yaturu-taha-	ugoolŭ, yu <u>th</u> ooroo- <u>th</u> u-
looking-glass	kädapata, mūna-	kadŭpu <u>th</u> ŭ, moonŭbulŭ-
	balan a-kaṇṇā ḍiya	nŭ-ka <i>nnah</i> diyŭ
piano	piyāno, tūrya- b āņ	piyān <i>oh</i> , <u>th</u> ooryŭ- b ahn-
•	daya	dŭyŭ
picture	sitiyama, pintārura	
pillow	kottaya	kottŭyŭ [wŭ
poker	gini-avussana-kūra	gini-uwoossunu-kooru
roof	vahala, piyassa	wuhulŭ, piyussŭ
room	kāmaraya	k <i>ah</i> mŭrŭyŭ
shelf	rākkiya, udahalla	rahkkiyŭ, oodŭhullŭ
sideboard	sayiḍ-bōrḍ mēsaya	sid-bohrd maysŭyŭ
staircase, stairs	tarappu-pela, padi-	
upstairs	udu-mahala [pela	
downstairs	yati-mahala	yuti-muhulŭ

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
table	mēsaya	$\mathrm{m} ay\mathrm{s} \check{\mathbf{u}} \mathbf{y} \check{\mathbf{u}}$
table-cover	mēsa-redda	m <i>ay</i> sŭ-re <i>thth</i> ŭ
tiles	ulu-kätaya (pl. ulu-	ooloo-katuyu (ooloo-katu,
	käta, ulu)	00000)
tongs	anduva, yahandura	undoowu, yuhundoowu
vase	kalasa, pātraya, pōc-	kulŭsŭ, pah <u>th</u> rŭyŭ, poh c -
\mathbf{v} erandah	stoppuva, pila [ciya	s <u>th</u> ohppoowu, pilu [ciyu
wall (of house)	bittiya	bi <i>thth</i> iy ŭ
) tāppaya, pavura	thahppŭyŭ, puwoorŭ
window	janēlaya, kavuļuva	junaylŭyŭ, kuwooloowŭ

Professions and Trades. (Karmānta.)

(For Shopping see p. 109.) Architect godanägili-sāstrajgodunagili-sahsthrujnyuñayā vahsilpiyah, kumkuroowah artisan šilpiyā, kamkaruvā baker pān-pulussannā, pahn-pooloossunnah. pahn-kahruyah pānkārayā banker bänku-kārayā, bankoo-kahruvah, thun**d**anāgārika ahgahrikŭ barber panikkiyā, ämbätpunikkiyah, ambattŭyah blacksmith ācāriyā ahcahriyah taya bookseller pot-relendā poth-welen $th\bar{a}h$ brazier lōkuruvā, pittalalohkooroowah, piththuluväda-karuvā wadŭ kuroowah butcher mas-velendā, masmus-welenthah, mus-kahcarpenter vaduvā [kārayā wudoowah [rŭya**h** rasāyana-kārayā rusahyŭnŭ-kahrŭyah chemist clergyman dēvagātiyā thaywŭga<u>th</u>iyah confectioner kävili-sādannā, kawili-sahthunnah. kawili-welenthah kävili-velendā thahnah-puthiyah consul tānāpatiyā kohkiyah, cook kōkiyā, uyannā, oovunnah, arakkämiyā urukkamiyah cycle-maker rata-cakra-sādannā ruthŭ-cukrŭ-sahthunnah dentist dat-vedā thuth wethah doctor vedā, vaidyācārya- wethah, withyahcahryŭyah, thos<u>th</u>ŭr yā, dostar behet-velendā beheth-welenthah druggist injinēruvā, yantra- injinayroowah, yunthruengineer farmer [kārayā] gowiyah goviyā [kahrŭyah

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
farrier	lādam-gahannā	lahdum-guhunnah
— (veterinary)	as-vedā, paśu-vaidya	
fencing-master	haramba-ädurā	hurŭmbŭ-a <i>th</i> oor <i>ah</i>
fisherman	mas-marannā, mālu-	mus-murunnah, mahloo-
nonorman	allannā, kevulā	ullunnah, kewoolah
fishmonger	mālu-velendā	mahlco-welenthah
florist	mal-karu	mul-kuroo
fruiterer	palaturu-velendā	pulŭ <u>th</u> ooroo-welenthah
goldsmith	badālā, ran-karu,	budahlah, run-kuroo,
50143111111	navandannā	nuwun <i>th</i> unnah
grocer	kulu-badu-velendā,	kooloobudoo welenthah,
9-000-	sarakku-kada-kāra-	surukkoo-kudŭ-kahrŭya/
hatter	toppi-sādannā, [yā	
	toppi-velendā [dā	
ironmonger	yakada-badu-velen-	yukŭdŭ-budoo-welen-
jeweller	ā b arana-sādannā,	ahburunu-sahthunnah,
	ābarana-velendā	ah b ŭrŭnŭ-welenthah
laundress	radavī, redi-nändā (politely)	ruthŭwee, rethinanthah
merchant	relendā, vyāpārayā	welenthah, wyahpahrŭyah
miller	mōla-kārayā	mohlŭ-kahrŭyah [nee
milliner	strī-toppi-vikunannī	s <u>th</u> ree- <u>th</u> oppi-wikoonan-
money-changer	salli-mārukarannā	sulli-mahrookŭrŭnnah
optician (seller)	kannādi-velendā	kunnahdi-welenthah
painter, decorator	sittarā, sarasannā,	si <u>thth</u> ŭrah, surŭsunnah,
paritor, accorator	sitiyam-karannā	si <u>th</u> iyum-kurunn <i>ah</i>
photographer	c āyārūpa-śilpiyā	chahyah-roopŭ-silpiyah
policeman	polis-kārayā, kostā-	polees-kahrŭyah, kos-
,	pal	thahpŭl
porter (carrier)	doratu-pālayā,bara-	thorŭtoo-pahlŭyah, burŭ-
1 ()	genayana-minihā	genŭyunŭ-minihah
postmaster	täpäl-mahatmayā	<i>th</i> apal-muhu <i>th</i> mŭy <i>ah</i>
printer	accugasannā, mu-	uccoogusunnah, mooth-
•	drānkana-kārayā	rahngkŭnŭ-kahrŭyah
saddler	säda- (or häda-)	sathŭ- (hathŭ-) sahthun-
	sādannā [nānsē	nah nah [nahnsay
schoolmaster	guruvarayā, gurun-	gooroowuruyah, gooroon-
servant	räda-kārayā, sēva-	wadŭ-kahrŭyah, saywŭk-
1	sapatēruvā [kayā	sup ŭ thayroowah [ŭyah
shoemaker {	sapattu-mahannā	supu <u>thth</u> oo-muhunnah
į	sommarayā	sommŭrŭyah
•	,	•

shopkeeper

singer smith soldier student surgeon surveyor (land)

tailor teacher tobacconist tradesman washerman watchmaker

kārayā [kiyannā sindu-kārayā, gīācāriyā, lokaruvā hēvāyā, batayā śisyayā, adyāyi salla-vedā minindōruvā, mänum-kārayā

guruvarayā, ädurā dumkola-velendā kada-kārayā, velen- kudŭ-kahrŭvah. oralōsu-sādannā

sāppu-kārayā, kada-sahppoo-kahruyah, kudukahrŭyah [kiyannah sinthoo-kahruyah, geeahcahriyah, lohkuroowah haywahyah, butuyah sishyŭvah uthvahvi sullŭ-wethah mininthohroowah, manoom-kahruvah mahannā, sannāliyā muhunnah, sunnahliyah gooroowuruyah, athoorah thoomkolŭ-welenthah hēnayā, radavā [dā haynŭyah,ruthŭwah [thah

orŭlohsoo-sahthunnah

Travelling.

Arrival

bag bill box, trunk bridle

carriage coachman

- (driver) cushion custom-house

— officer depart, to

departure engine fare (charge) guard guide guide-book

(Gaman yana-vita ōnāviya-häki-vacana.) (For Conversations see page 99.)

laŭaāvīma. samprāptiya malla, payiya ganan-patraya, bila pettiya,bavul-pettiya katakaliyāva, kadiyālama karatta-kārayā, ratācārya, riyadakkannā Sari mettaya, kuliccama rēguva, tīruvagannā sālāva rēguvē mulādāniyā pitat-venavā, nikmenavā [nikmana yāma, pitatrīma, yantraya murakārayā, rākamaga-penvannā maya-penvana-pota, vistara-adamqupota

llu*nggah*weemŭ, sumprahpthiyŭ mullu, puvivu gunun-puthruyu, bilu pettiyu, buwool-pettiyu kutŭkuliyahwŭ, kudiyahlŭmŭ karattaya, gäla, riya kurŭ thth ŭyŭ, galŭ, riyŭ kuruththŭ-kahrŭyah, ruthahcahryŭ, riyŭthukkunnah ſsari mettŭyŭ, kooliccumŭ raygoowŭ, theeroowŭgunnah sahlahwŭ [yah raygooway moolahthamipitu*th-*wenŭw*ah*. nikmenŭwah $\text{Im} \mathbf{u}_n \mathbf{u}_n$ yāmŭ, pitu<u>th</u>weemu, nikvunthruvu gaman gāstuva [ralā] gumun-gahsthoowu [lah moorukahruyah, rakuwumugŭ-penwunnah mugŭ-penwŭnu-pothŭ, wisthuru-udunggoo-[po<u>th</u>ŭ

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
hotel	hōtalaya, tānāyama	hohtŭlŭyŭ, <u>th</u> ahnahyŭm ñ
interpreter	tolka-täna, tuppa-	thohlkŭ-thanŭ, thooppu
kev	yatura [hiyā	yuthoorŭ [hiyah
landlady	lägum-geval-kārī,	lagoom-gewul-kahree,
Tana aay	tānāyam-kārī	thahnahyum-kahree
landlord (hotel)	hotäl-kārayā, tānā-	hotal-k <i>ah</i> ruy <i>ah</i> , <i>thah</i> n <i>ah</i> -
1 4	yam-kārayā	yum-kahrŭyah
lavatory	väsikiliya, ata-paya- sõdana-kāmaraya	wasi-kiliyŭ, u <u>th</u> ŭ-puyŭ- sohthŭnŭ-kahmŭrŭyŭ
luggage	barabaddara,	burŭbu <i>thth</i> ŭrŭ, gumun-
00 0	gaman-badu-mūttu	budoo-moottoo
office	kantōrura	kun <u>th</u> ohroowŭ
payment	gevīma, padiya	geweemŭ, pudiyŭ
pier, bridge	goda bahina pālama	godŭ-buhinŭ pahlŭmŭ
porter	bara adinnā	burŭ uthinnah
railway	dum-riya-pāra [ciya	thoom-riyŭ-pahrŭ [c iyŭ
carriage	dum-riya, dum-kōc-	thoom-riyu, thoom-kohc-
station	dum-riya-pala	thoom-riyŭ-pulŭ
${ m re}{f ceipt}$	kuvitansiya, risīttu-	
•	va, uccittuva	wŭ, ooccittoowŭ
reins	katakaliyā-patiya,	kutŭkuliyah-putiyŭ, nahs-
	nās-lanuva	lunoowŭ
road	pāra, maga	pahrŭ, mugŭ
saddle	sādalaya	sāthŭlŭyŭ
station-master	dum-riya-palē pra-	thoom-riyŭ-pulay prŭ-
steamer	dum-näva [d āniyā	
strap	ham-patiya	hum-putiyŭ
ticket	tuṇḍuva, sīṭṭura	thoondoowu, seettoowu
tourist	gaman-yannā,	gumun-yunnah, gumun-
	-kārayā, magiyā	
train	dum-kōcciya, dum-	
	riya-pela	riyŭ-pelŭ
voyage	yātrāva, muhudu-	
	gamana	gumŭnŭ
waiter	mehekaruvā, sēva-	mehekuroowah, saywu-
•,•	kayā, ataväsiyā	kŭyah, u <u>th</u> ŭwasiyah
waiting-room	porottu-śālāva,	poro <u>thth</u> oo-sahlahwu,
	nävatī-siṭina	nawŭ <u>th</u> ee-sitinŭ kah-
1.1	kāmaraya	mŭrŭyŭ
whip	kasaya, sabukkuva	kusŭyŭ, subookkoowŭ
	i	1

Commercial and Trading Terms.
(Gann-tlennt-kerīm-sambanda racana.)
(For Phrases and Sentences teo pp. 112, 117.)

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Account	ganana, ganan- patraya	gunŭnŭ, gunun-putrŭyŭ
- current	dina-patā ganana	thinŭ-puthah gunŭnŭ
—, to close	ganan-hamāra-	gunun humahru-kurunu-
	karanavā, yaṇan- piyanavā	wah, gunun-piyunuwah
-, to settle	yaṇan-bēranarā	gunun-bayrŭnŭwah
— of sale	vikunum-ganana	wikoonoom-gunünü
acknowledgment	ēttugānīma, piļi- gānīma	ay <u>thth</u> ooganeemü, pili- ganeem ü
advance (of money)	attik ā rama, kaltiyā dun mudala	u <u>thth</u> ikahrŭmŭ, kul <u>th</u> i- yah thoon moothŭlŭ
advice, letter of	danum-dīma, upa- des-hasuna [ya	thanoom-theemu, oopu- thes-husoonu [yŭ
agency		kulŭmŭnah-kahrŭ-nilŭ-
agent	kalamanākāra-täna	ku <i>l</i> ŭmŭn <i>ah-kah</i> rŭ- <u>th</u> anŭ
arrangement	piliyela, pilivela	pi <i>l</i> iyelŭ, pi <i>l</i> iwe <i>l</i> ŭ
arrears	atapasu-vī tibena deya, higa-hitalā tibena ganana	u <u>th</u> ŭpusoowee <u>th</u> ibenŭ theyŭ, higŭ-hitŭlah <u>th</u> ibenŭ gunŭnŭ
assets	naya-hilav-vastu, vatkama	nuyŭ-hiluw-wus <u>th</u> oo, wu <i>th</i> kumŭ
authorize, to	b a laya denavā,	bulŭyŭ thenŭwah, niyoh-
	niyōya-karanavā	gŭ kŭrŭnŭwah
average	sāmānya yaṇana [ya	sahmahnyŭ gunŭnŭ [yŭ
balance	ituru-yanana, śēṣa-	i <u>th</u> ooroo-gununu, sayshu-
- sheet	ayaväya-lē k anaya	uyŭ-wayŭ-l <i>ay</i> kŭnŭyŭ
bank	bäṃkuva, mudal-	ba ng koowŭ, moothul-
1	b āṇḍāyāraya	b ahndahgahrŭyŭ
bearer	darannā, genayannā	thurunnah, genuyunnah
bill	ganan-patraya, un- diyal	gu <i>n</i> un-pu <u>th</u> rŭyŭ, ŏon- diyul
— of exchange	mudal-patraya	moothul-pu <u>th</u> rŭ y ŭ
— of lading	vārņāva	wahrnahwŭ
bond, in	badu rēguvē tabā-	budoo raygooway thubah-
	gänīma	ganeemŭ [budoo
bonded goods	rēguvē tabūgat badu	raygoow <i>ay <u>th</u>ubahgu<u>th</u></i>
book-keeper	gaṇan-liyā tabannā,	gunun-liyah thubunnah,
j	yaṇan-kārayā	gunan-kahruyah

English. Sinhalese (romanized). Pronunciation. brokerage kalamanākārakulŭmŭnah-kahrŭ-gahyāstura sthoown business väda pala, kalawadupulu, kulumunahmanāra, kāryaya wŭ, kahryŭvŭ milētagannā, milaytu gunnah, ganoom. buyer gänum-kārauā kahrŭvah nävu-pätavilla, nawoo-patuwillu, nawoocargo nävu-bara burŭ carriage (freight) nätavili kuliua patuwili-koolivu catalogue vattōruva [navā] wuttohroowŭ [wah charter a ship, to nävak kuliyata yan- nawuk kooliyutu gunnuclaim auitivāsikama kiyā uvithiwahsi-kumŭ sitīma, illuma siteemŭ, illoomŭ clerk liyannā, lipi-karurā liyunnah, lipi-kuroowah welunthahm oothesah commercial travelrelaŭdām udesā ler gumun-kŭrunnah gaman-karannā company, a limited sīmāsahita samā. seemah-suhithŭ sumalıaama [kura] gŭmŭ [koowŭ contract poronduva, kontrakporonthoowu, konthrukcost, insurance and milaya. insuarans. milŭyŭ, inshooŭrŭns, saha pätavili gāstu saha patŭwili gahsthoo freight credit balance rāsi-ganana w*ah*si-gunŭnŭ creditor naya-himiyā nuvŭ-him**iv**ah [buththŭ customs duties tīruva, mūdu-badda theeroowu, moothooulahbŭyŭ, hahnivŭ damages alā**b**aya, hāniya ---, to claim alāba illum-karaul*ah***b**ŭ illoom-kürünüdina, dātama [narā thinu, thahthumu date -, at 3 months' meyin tun-māsēkata mevin thoon-mahsaykŭtŭ passē pussay debit and credit aya-väya uvŭ-wavŭ debtor naya-kārayā nuyŭ-kahrŭyah [lada bahrŭ-thenŭwah deliver, to [luthŭ bāra-denavā delivered free nomilayē bāradenunomilŭyay bahrŭthenoomidu**ng**goo-milŭ demurrage midamqu-mila director kriyahthi-kahruyah kriyā**d**ikārayā discount mudclen adukarana moothulen udooku unu poliya [dal dīma [theemŭ poliyŭ poliya adukara mupolivů udookůrů moothul ---, to [dues lāba pamgura dividend lah**b**u pu**ng**goowŭ dock and harbour varābadda wurah buththŭ

undiyal-kartr

drawer (of bill)

ŏondiyul kurthr

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
duty (export)	pița - rațața arina badu-tīruva	pitŭ-rutŭtŭ urinŭ budoo- theeroowŭ
duty-free	tīruven nidahas-vū	theeroowen nithuhus-woo
duty (import)	paradēśika baḍu- tīruva	purŭ <i>thay</i> sikŭ budoo <u>th</u> ee- roowŭ
duty, liable to	tīruva gata-häki	<u>th</u> eeroowŭ gu <u>th</u> ŭ-haki
enclosed	adaṃgu- (or ätuļ-) karana-lada	udu <i>ng</i> goo-kŭrŭnŭ-lu <i>th</i> ŭ. a <u>th</u> ool-kŭrŭnŭ-lu <i>th</i> ŭ
enclosure	aḍaṃgu-deya	udu ng gŏo- <i>th</i> eyŭ
endorse, to	piṭa-liyanavā, piṭa- atsan-karanavā	pitŭ-liyŭnŭw <i>ah</i> , pitŭ-u <u>th</u> - sun-kŭrŭnŭwah
endorsement	piṭa-atsana, piṭa- liyamana	pitŭ-u <u>th</u> sŭnŭ, pitŭ-liyŭ- mŭnŭ
exchange(of money)	mārukerīma	m <i>ah</i> rŏŏ-kereemŭ
factory	karmānta šālāva, väda-pattalaya	kurm <i>ah</i> u <u>th</u> ŭ <i>sahlah</i> wŭ, wadŭ-puttŭlŭyŭ
the firm	velanda samāyama	we l ŭň th ữ sum ah gŭmŭ
forwarding	(badu)yarana, arina	(budŏo) yuwŭnŭ, urinŭ
— agent	(niyama tänata ba- du)yavannā, arinnā	(niyŭmŭ <u>th</u> anŭtŭ budoo) yuwunnah, urinnah
gross weight	mulu-bara	mooloo-buru
guarantee	sahatikaya, äpaya	suhu <u>th</u> ikŭyŭ, apŭyŭ
Ĭ.O.U.	naya kärē	nuyŭ-kar <i>ay</i>
import and export	pita-ratin genvana badu-da, pita-rata-	budoo-thŭ, pitŭ-rutŭtŭ
:	ta yavana badu-da	
income	ādāyama, aya, lābhaya	ahthahyŭmŭ, uyŭ, lah- b ŭyŭ
information	dänum-dīma, säla-	thanoom-theemŭ, salŭ-
	kirīma, nivēdanaya	kireemŭ, niwaythŭnŭyŭ
insurance	upadravārakṣaya, satyāpanaya	ooputhrŭwahruk-shŭyŭ, su <u>th</u> yahpunŭyŭ
— policy	upadrarārakṣaka- patraya	oopu <i>th</i> rŭw <i>ah</i> ruk-shŭkŭ- pu <u>th</u> rŭyŭ
— premium	upadravārakṣayaṭa gerana mudala	ooputhrŭwahruk-shŭyŭtù gewŭnŭ moothŭlŭ
insure against, to	upadravaya-gana satyāpana-karana-	ooputhrŭwŭyŭ-ganŭ su <u>th</u> yahp ŭn ň-kŭrŭnŭwah
interest		polivů
liabilities	nayaturaha	nuyŭ- <u>th</u> ooruhŭ
load, to		putůwŭnŭwah
	11	· I.

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
loss	hāniya, pāduva, alā b aya	hahniyŭ, pahdoowŭ, ulah- b ŭyŭ
manager	kalamanākāra-täna	kŭlŭmŭn <i>ah-</i> k <i>ahr</i> ŭ- <u>th</u> anŭ
market	kadē, relandām-	kud <i>ay</i> , welŭn <i>thah</i> m-
	pala, salpila	pulŭ, sul-pilŭ
- day	sal-pil- (pavatvana-)	
	dina, kada-dina	thinŭ, kudŭ-thinŭ
— dues	kada-badda	kudŭ-buththŭ
— price	kada-mila, badu	kudŭ-milŭ, budŏo-wiki-
	vikinena ganana	nenŭ-gunŭnŭ
negotiable, saleable	mārukarayata-häki,	
	vikiniya-häki	wikiniyŭ-haki
order (for goods)	illīma, ana-kirīma	illeemŭ, unŭ-kireemŭ
packing	adukkirīma, āhirī-	udook-kireemŭ, ahireemŭ
partnership	h avu lkāra-kama[ma	huwoolkahrŭ-kumŭ,
	pamgukāra-kama	pu ng gook <i>ah</i> rŭ-kumŭ
payable	geviyahäki	gewiyŭhaki
per cent.	siyayata	siyŭyŭtŭ
price	mila	milŭ
— -list		milŭ-gu <i>n</i> un-pu <u>th</u> ruyŭ
—, net	amiśra- (tani-) mila	
—, wholesale	muļu-vašayen viku-	
	ṇana-mila	nŭnŭ-milŭ
property	vastuva, dēpala,	wus <u>th</u> oowŭ, thaypulŭ,
	iḍam-kaḍam	idum-kudum
quotation (of price)		sunthühun kürünü-luthü
_	lada mila-gaṇana	
ready money	at-mudala	u <u>th</u> -moothŭlŭ
receipt	kuvitansiya [liyuma	
registered letter	rijist a r-karana-lada	
- tonnage	rijistar-karanalada-	rijistŭr-kŭrŭnŭ-luthŭ-
	bara-pramāṇaya	burŭ-prum <i>ahn</i> ŭyŭ
rent	badda, kuliya	buththŭ, kooliyŭ
retail	sillara [ṇanavā	
—, to sell by	sillara vaśayen viku-	sillŭrŭ-wŭsŭyen wikoo-
${f s}$ ettling ${f day}$	gaṇudenu bēraṇa	gu <i>n</i> oo-thenoo-bayrunu
	dina	thinŭ .
share	paṃguva, koṭasa	pu ng goowŭ, kotŭsŭ
ship, to	(badu) nävata pata-	
	vanavā, (badu)	
G' 1 - 1 - G FF	näven ariņavā	nawen urinŭwah
Sinhalese ST.		

Sinhalese (romanized). Pronunciation. English. naw-gahsthoowŭ shipping charges näv-gāstuva närvalin badu arina nawwulin budoo urinŭ house samāgama sumahgumu naya yeviya häki nuyŭ geviyŭ haki solvent moolthunu, puripunu stock mul**d**ana, paripana paripana-vyāpārapuripunŭ-wyahpahrŭstock-exchange welŭnthahmu [sahlahwu trade relandāma [śālāva under-writer upadravārakşakayā ooputhruwahrukshukuthotůmoonŭSyak wharf totamuna totamun-gāstuva thotumoon-gahsthoowu wharfage mooloo-wusuyen wholesale mulu-raśayen (Livum huvamāruva.) Correspondence. (See also list following.) Address nama-gama numŭ gumŭ ---, to liyuma pita nama liyoomu-pitu numŭgama liyanavā [dāsi] gumŭ-livŭnŭwah [thahsi theenthu-powunu-kudutīnta - povana - kada blotting-paper envelope linum-väsma, linumliyoom-wasmu, liyoomınk tīnta Turaya *th*een*th*ŭ ooruyu liyuma, liyavilla liyoomü, liyüwillü letter, note -- -box liyum-pettiya liyŏom-pettiyŭ liyana-kadadāsi liyŭnŭ-kudŭ*thah*si note-paper liyana-kadadāsi-kotivŭnŭ-kudŭ*thah*si-kolŭ-—, sheet of pen (nib) pāna-talaya pānu-thulŭyŭ laya ſyŭ pāna, pāna-kūra penho $d \in \mathbf{r}$ pānŭ, pānŭ-koorŭ nänsalaya pansŭlŭyŭ pencil pānamas-pihiyē pānŭmus-pihiy*ay* penknife mudraya moo*th*rŭyŭ seal (mudra) lākada (moothru) lahkudu sealing-wax atsana uthsŭnŭ signature liyŭnŭwah write, to liyanavā liweemŭ, liyŭwillŭ writing livīma, liyavilla hand-writing at-akuru u \it{th} -ukooroo writing-desk liyana-pettiya, liyŭnŭ-pettiyŭ, liyŭnŭmaysűyű

Post-office and Telegrams. (Täpäl saha viduli-puvat gäna.) (For Conversations see p. 106; Postal Rates, p. 120.)

Book post letter post money order (pot-täpäla liyum-täpäla täpäl-undiyala, täpäl-mudal-pata

liyana-mēsaya

po<u>th</u>-<u>th</u>apālŭ liyoom-<u>th</u>apālŭ thapal-oondiyülü, thapal moothul-pu<u>th</u>ŭ

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
newspaper wrapper	puvat-pat-uraya, āraṃci-patra-dava- tana kadadāsiya	poowu <u>th</u> pu <u>th</u> -oorŭyŭ, ahru ngc i-pu <u>th</u> rŭ-thu- wŭtŭnŭ kudŭthahsiyŭ
parcel post	badu-genayana täpā- la, pārsal-täpāla	
postage paid	täpäl-gāstuva geva- na ladī	<u>th</u> apal-gahs <u>th</u> oowŭ ge- wŭnŭ lu <i>th</i> ce
postage stamp	täpäl-mudraya	<u>th</u> apal-moot/ruyu
postal (pillar-) box	täpäl-peṭṭiya, täpäl- kanu-peṭṭiya	thapal-pettiyŭ, thapal- kunoo-pettiyŭ
postman	täpäl-kāraya, liyum bedannā	
postmaster	täpäl-mahatmayā	<u>th</u> apal-muhu <u>th</u> mŭyah
post-office	täpäl-kantōruva .	<u>th</u> apal-kun <u>th</u> ohroowŭ
register (a letter), to		rijistur kurunuwah
reply paid	uttara-gāstuva geva-	oo <u>thth</u> ŭrŭ-gah- <u>th</u> oowŭ
talaguanh form	na ladī [patraya	
telegraph form	viduli-puvat-liyana viduli-puvat-dūtayā	wi <i>th</i> ooli-poowu <i>t<u>h</u>-liyana wi<i>th</i>ooli-poowu<i>t<u>h</u>-thoo-</i></i>
— messenger telephone	dūra - śabdana -	thoorŭ-subthŭnŭ- [thuyah
terephone	yantraya [tayi	yun <u>th</u> rŭyŭ [tuyi
to be called for		illűnű <u>th</u> ooroo <u>th</u> ubun-
	Shooting, Fishing	ξ, &c.
(Daḍayam,	mas-märim ādiya sa (For Conversations see pp.	110—112.)
Axe, hatchet	kätta	porŭwŭ, u <u>th</u> -porŭwŭ, ka <u>thth</u> ŭ
bait; to bait	äma; äma-damanavā	amŭ; amŭ-thumŭnŭwah
bite, a		hapeemŭ, hup <i>ah-</i> kāmŭ
boat (canoe)	oruva	oroown
- (wide), punt	pāruva	p <i>al</i> ıroowŭ
boat-hook	pāru-kekka	pahroo-kekkŭ
boat (or punt) pole	pāru-riţa	pahroo-ritŭ
boatman	oru-kārayā, pāru-	
breech (of a gun)	kārayā,oru-padinnā tuvakku-valla	thoowukkoo-wullu [nah
bullet	undaya, mundaya	oonduyu, moonduyu
cartridge extractor		pu <u>th</u> ŭron athŭgunnŭ ah-
cartridges	rataron [āyudaya	
cord (string)	lanuva	lunoowů
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
fish	. '	mahloowah, mahlookoo-
fish, to	bilibānavā, mas-	ruyiyah mahloo ullŭnuwah, bili- bahnŭwah, mus-murŭ-
fishing	maranavā mālu ällīma, mas märīma, bili-bāma	nŭwah mahloo alleemŭ, mus- mareemŭ, bili-bāmŭ
— -basket — -hook	kemana,karakgediya bilī-katuva, baliya	kemŭnŭ, kurukgediyŭ bile-kutoowŭ, buliyŭ
— -line		bilee-lunoowŭ, mahloo-
rod		bilee-pi <u>thth</u> ŭ [yo <u>th</u> ŭ
tackle	$mas m \ddot{a} r \bar{\imath} me \setminus upa$ -	mus-mareemau) oopŭ-
1	mālu-bāna } karaņa	mus-mareemay oopu- mahloo-bahnu kurunu
float	ipilla, ipiyāva	ipillŭ, ipiyahwŭ
fly	makşikākāra bilī-	mukshikahkahru bilee-
·	kaţuva	kutŏowŭ
${f game-bag}$	dadayam-payiya	thudŭyum-puyiyŭ
gun	tuvakkuva	<u>th</u> oowukkoowŭ
gun-case	tuvakku-pettiya, tu-	
1 . 6	vakku-urē	<u>th</u> oowukkoo-ooray
knife	pihiyē	pihiyay
matches	gini-kūra (plkūru)	gini-koorŭ (-kooroo)
nail (of metal)	änaya (pl. äna) vīsi-däla (pldäl)	anŭyŭ (anŭ) weesi- <i>th</i> alŭ (- <i>th</i> al)
net, casting- —, draw-;	adina-däla, bara-	uthinŭ-thalŭ, burŭ-thalŭ
(weighted)	däla	dining-main, burd-main
-, fishing-	mālu allana däla	mahloo ullŭn ŭ thalŭ
revolver		kurŭkawenŭ pis <u>th</u> ohlŭyŭ
saw (hand-)		u <u>th</u> -kiyŭ <u>th</u> ŭ
screw	iskuruppuva, suli	iskoorooppoowu, sooli-
	änaya	anŭyŭ
screwdriver	suli-äna-niyana,	sooli-anŭ-niyŭnŭ, iskoo-
	iskuruppu kara-	rooppoo kurŭkuwŭnŭ
	kavana niyana	niyŭnŭ
sheath	kopura	kopoowu
shoot (with a gun),		wedi- <u>th</u> iyŭnŭwah (- <u>th</u> ib-
to	$-tibb\bar{a}$	bah)
(with a bow), to shot	vidinarā(past viddā) vedilla	withinŭwah (withthah) wedillŭ
sport		ke <i>l</i> i, sellum, <i>th</i> udŭyum-
ahora	yam-krīdā	kreed <i>ah</i>

99		
English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
sportsman	sellaṃ-karannā, dadayakkārayā	sellum-kŭrŭnn <i>ah, th</i> udŭ- yuk-k <i>ah</i> rŭy <i>ah</i>
tool	ārndaya (pl.āruda), meralama (pllam)	ahwoothŭyŭ (ahwoothŭ)
tool-chest	mevalam-pettiya	mewŭlum-pettiyŭ
Caro	linal Numbers. (M	ūla sankhyā.)
One	eka	(ekŭ
two	deka	thekŭ
$_{ m three}$	tuna	thoonŭ
four	hatara, satara	hu <u>th</u> ŭrŭ, su <u>th</u> ŭr ŭ
five	paha, pasa	puhu, pusŭ
six	haya, saya	huyŭ, suyŭ
seven	hata, sata	hu <u>th</u> ŭ, su <u>th</u> ŭ
eight	ata	utŭ
nine	navaya	nuwŭyŭ
ten	dahaya, dasaya	thuhuyŭ, thusŭyŭ
eleven	ekolaha, ekolosa	ekoluhu, ekolosŭ
twelve	dolaha, dolosa	tholuhu, tholosu
thirteen	daha-tuna, telesa	thuhu- <u>th</u> oonŭ, <u>th</u> elesa [sŭ
fourteen	daha-hatara, tudusa	thuhu-hu <u>th</u> ŭrŭ, thoothoo-
fifteen	pahaloha, pahalaha,	puhulohŭ, puhuluhu,
	pasalosa .	pusŭlosŭ
sixteen	daha-saya, solosa	thuhu-suyŭ, solosŭ
seventeen	daha-hata, satalosa	<i>th</i> uhu-hu <u>th</u> ŭ, su <u>th</u> ŭlos ŭ
eighteen	daha-ata, atalosa	thuhu-utŭ, utŭlosŭ
nineteen	daha-navaya	thuhu-nuwŭyŭ
twenty	vissa	wissŭ
twenty-one	visi-eka	wisi-ekŭ
twenty-two	visi-deka	wisi-thekŭ
twenty-three	visi-tuna	wisi- <u>th</u> oonŭ
thirty	tiha, tisa	<u>th</u> ihŭ, <u>th</u> isŭ
thirty-one	tis-eka	<u>th</u> is-ekŭ
forty	hataliha, satalisa	hu <i>th</i> ŭlihŭ, su <u>th</u> ŭlisŭ
fifty	panaha, panasa	punuhu, punŭsŭ
sixty	häta, säta	ĥatŭ, satŭ
seventy	hättäva, sättära	ha <u>thth</u> āwŭ, sa <u>thth</u> āwŭ
eighty	asūra	usoowŭ
ninates		22200000

unoowŭ

siyaya, sīya, ek-siyaya siyŭyŭ, seeyŭ, ek-siyŭyŭ ek-siyŭ-ekŭ

ninety

100 101 anūva

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
200	de-siya	the-siyŭ -
300	tun-siya	thoon-siyŭ
400	hāra-siya	hahrŭ-siyŭ
500	pan-siya	pun-siyŭ
600	ha-siya	ĥu-siyŭ
700	hat-siya	hu <i>th-</i> siyŭ
800	ata-siya	utŭ-siyŭ
900	nava-siya	nuwŭ-siyŭ
1,000	dāha, dahasa, dāsa	thahhŭ, thuhusŭ, thahsŭ
1,001	ek-dās-eka	ek-thahs-ekŭ
1,100	ek-dās-ek-siya	ek-thahs-ek-siyŭ
2,000	de-dāha	the-thahŭ
3,000	tun-dāha	thoon-thahhu [husu
10,000	daha-dāha,dasa-dahasa	thuhŭ-thahhŭ, thusŭ-thu-
100,000	lakşaya, laka	lukshŭyŭ, lukŭ
1,000,000	dasa-laksaya, dasa-	thusŭ-lukshŭyŭ, thusŭ-
10,000,000	kōtiya, kela [laka	kohtiyŭ, kelŭ [lukŭ
1916	tek-dās-nava-siya-daha-	
	saya	thuhu-suyŭ

Ordinal Numbers. (Krama-vācaka sankhyā.)

First palamu-veni (or -vana), pulŭmoo-weni (-wŭnŭ)	-
Title (12 tanta), paramos nome	,
palamu pulŭmoo	
second de-veni (-vana) [veni the-weni (-wŭnŭ) [we	
third tun-veni (-vana), te- thoon-weni (-wŭnŭ), th	e-
fourth hatara-reni (-vana) hu <u>th</u> ŭrŭ-weni (-wŭnŭ)	
fifth pas-veni pus-weni	
sixth ha-veni hu-weni	
seventh hat-veni hu <u>th</u> -weni	
eighth ata-veni utŭ-weni	
ninth nava-veni nuwŭ-weni	
tenth dasa-veni, daha-veni thusŭ-weni, thuhu-weni	i
eleventh ekolos-veni ekolos-weni	
twelfth dolos-veni tholos-weni [we	ni
thirteenth daha-tun-reni, teles-veni thuhu- <u>th</u> oon-weni, <u>th</u> ele	es:
fourteenth daha-hatara-, tudus- thuhu-hu <u>th</u> ŭrŭ-, <u>th</u> oo-	-
reni thoos-weni	
fifteenth pasalos-, pahalos-veni pusulos-, puhulos-weni	
sixteenth dahasaya-, solos-veni thuhu-suyŭ-, solos-wen	i
seventeenth daha-hat-veni thuhu-hu <u>th</u> -weni	
eighteenth daha-aṭa-veni thuhu-utŭ-weni	

Pronunciation. English. Sinhalese (romanized). thuhu-nuwŭ-weni nineteenth daha-nava-reni wisi-weni twentieth risi-veni twenty-first risi-ek-veni wisi-ek-weni wisi-the-weni twenty-second risi-de-veni thirtieth this-weni tis-remi fortieth hatalis-veni hu*th*ŭ*l*is-weni fiftieth pu*n*us-weni panas-veni hatu-weni sixtieth häta-veni seventieth hättä-veni ha*thth*ā-weni eightieth asū-veni usoo-weni ninetieth unoo-weni anū-veni siyŭ-weni 100th siya-veni eka-siya-ek-veni 101st ekŭ-sivŭ-ek-weni eka siya-de-veni 102nd ekŭ-siyŭ-the-weni the-sivŭ-weni 200th desiya-veni thoon-siyu-weni 300th tun-siya-veni 1000 thdās-veni thahs-weni ek-thahs-ek-weni ek-dās-ek-veni 1001stCollective Numbers, etc. (Podu-ganan ādiya.) kūttama, joduva, saň-koottůmů, johdoowů, A couple, pair uala suňggŭlŭ thegoonuyuk, the wuruk double, twice degunayak, devarak tholosuk, thoosimuk dozen dolosak, dusiwak one-fifth pahen-pamgura puhen-pu*ng*goowŭ pahen-de-pamyuva puhen-the-pu**ng**goowŭ two-fifths udŭ, theken **b**ahgŭvŭ, half **b**āgaya, ada, dekenpamguva pu*ng*goowŭ ekŭ-wuruk, ekŭ-wituk eka-varak, eka-vitak once pu**ng**goowŭ, hataren pamgura, kāla, bu*th*ŭren quarter [pādaya] wissuk [kahlŭ, pahthŭyŭ vissakscore thuni, ekŭmŭ tani, ekama single <u>th</u>ŏonen-pu**ng**gŏŏwŭ ∫wŭ one-third tunen-pamgura hu*th*ŭren thoon-pu**ng**goothree-quarters hataren tun-pangura thekuhumahru, thekutwo-and-a-half dekahamāra, dekakut kooth bahguyuk **b**āgayak (Guna-vacana.) Adjectives. pooloowun, haki Able puluran, häki bulŭ-gu<u>th</u>oo — (strong) bala-gatu thukshu, hupun -- (clever) dakşa, hapan

baya-vū, säka-vū

afraid

buyŭwoo, sakŭwoo

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
another(additional)	tara tarat	thuwu, thuwuth
— (other)	rena, venin	wenŭ, wenin
bad	naraka, ayahapat	nurŭkŭ, uyuhupu <u>th</u>
beautiful	lakṣana	lukshŭnŭ
big	loku, mahat	lokoo, muhu <u>th</u>
bitter	titta	<u>th</u> i <u>thth</u> ŭ
- (sorrowful)	duk-sahita	thook-suhithŭ
blind	kana, potta, an d a	kunŭ, pottŭ, un th ŭ
broad	palal, višāla	pulul, wisahlŭ
busy	bohō väḍa ättāvū,	bohoh wadu aththahwoo,
v	kāryavat [tarā	
certain	sattaka, tirasāra, ek-	
cheap	lā b a	lah b ŭ
clean	śudda, paritra,	sooththu, puwithru, piri-
	pirisidu [daksa	sithoo shŭ
clever	hapan, samarta,	hupun, sumur th ŭ, <i>th</i> uk-
\mathbf{c} old	siĥil, śītala, äl	sihil, see <u>th</u> ŭlŭ, al
common (ordinary)	sāmānya, podu, agē	sahmahnyŭ, pothoo, ugay
convenient	yōgya, sāhena [näti	
cool	sihil	sihil
damp	$tetvec{u}$	<u>th</u> e <u>th</u> woo
dangerous	antarāsahita	un <u>th</u> ŭr <i>ah-</i> suhi <u>th</u> ŭ
dark	kaļuvara, andura	kuloowuru, unthooroo
deaf	bihiri [lana	
dear (expensive)	alā b a, viyadam al-	ulah b ŭ, wiyŭthum ullŭnŭ
deep	gämburu	gambooroo
different		wenus [husoo
difficult	amāru, asīru, apa-	
dirty	kilutu, apavitra	kılootoo, upŭwithrŭ
distant	dura, āta	thoorŭ, ā <u>th</u> ŭ
dry	viyali, vēlicca	wiyŭli, wayli cc ŭ
dull (of weather)	aňduru	un <i>th</i> ooroo
early	vēlāsanin, kalin	waylahsŭnin, kulin
easy	pahasu, lēsi	puhusoo, laysi
empty	his, pāļu	his, pahloo
even (smooth)	sama, raļu nāti	sumŭ, ruloo na <i>th</i> i
false	boru, hora	boroo, horŭ
fast (quick)	ikman, śī g ra	ikmun, see g rŭ
fine (small)	hīn, siyum	heen, siyoom
— (beautiful)	kadima, yaśa, mã-	kuthimŭ, yusŭ, mah-
flat	pätaļi [häňgi	pa <u>th</u> ŭli [ha <i>ng</i> gi

English,	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
foolish	anuvana, mōda [ka	unoowunu, mohdu
foreign	anuvana, mōḍa [ka piṭa-raṭa, para-dēśi-	pitŭ-rutŭ, purŭ-thaysikŭ
free	nidahas, nobäňdi	nithŭhus, nobaň <u>th</u> i
fresh	alut, amutu	uloo th, $umoo thoo$
— (of water)	miri-diya	miri- <i>th</i> iyŭ
full	pūrna, piruna, mulu	poornŭ, piroonŭ, mooloo
funny	vihiluvū, samaccalvū	wihiloowoo,sumu cc ulwoo
general, customary	sāmānya, siritrū	sahmahnyŭ, siri <u>th</u> woo
glad	satutu, prasanna	su <u>th</u> ootoo, prŭsunnŭ
good	honda, manā, yaha-	honthŭ, munah, yuhupu <u>th</u>
great	loku, mahat [pat]	
hard (solid)	dädi, tada	thadi, <u>th</u> uthŭ
heavy	baravū	burŭwoo (woo
high	usvū, ihatvū, usasvū	ooswoo, ihuthwoo, oosus-
honest	avaņīka, satyavādi	uwu <i>ng</i> kŭ, su <u>th</u> yawahthi
hot	unu, ratvū	oonoo, ruthwoo
hungry	bada-ginivū	budŭ-giniwoo
idle	alasa, kammäli,	ulŭsŭ, kummali, nikum-
	nikam-tibena	<i>th</i> ibenŭ
important	vädayat, barapatala	wathŭgu <u>th,</u> burŭpu <u>th</u> ŭlŭ
impossible	nupuluvan-vū, bäri-	noopooloowun-woo,
-	rū, aśakya	bariwoo, usukyŭ
inconvenient	apahasu, nusudusu,	upuhusoo, noosoothoosoo,
	idapādu madi-vū	
just (equitable)	hari, sādārana,	huri, sah th ahrŭnŭ,
	d armya [bara	
kind	karuņāvanta, dayā-	
lame	kora, nondi	korŭ, nondi [bŭrŭ
late	pramāda-vū	prŭm <i>ahth</i> ŭ-woo
— (recent)	$ nob\bar{o}d\bar{a} $	nobohthah
left	vam	wum
light (in weight)	sähällu, la g u	sahalloo, lugoo
little (small)	kuḍā, puṇici	koodah, pu ngc i
lonely	tanivū, udakalāvū	thuniwoo, oothukulahwoo
long	dikvū, diňgu	thikwoo, thing-goo
loose	burul, lihunāvū	boorool, lihoonahwoo
many	bohō, noyek	bohoh, noyek
more	tara, vadā	<u>th</u> uwŭ, wudah
much	bohō, a d ika	bohoh, u th ikŭ
narrow	patu	putoo
necessary	arasya, ōnāmavü	uwusyu, ohnamu-woo

next old (of things) — (of persons) opposite other painful poor pretty pure quick quiet

raw real rich right (proper) ripe (of fruit) rough

rare

round safe same shallow short (in length) - (in height) sleepy

wola

small soft sorry sour special square straight strange

strong stupid anit, īlanga parana nāki, mahalu [pita nahki, muhuloo vena, anit duppat, dilindu sundara, lakṣana

śudda, nirmala ikman, kadisara niścala, samsun durlaba, anagi amusäbā, satya pohosat, danavat hari, nisi, rju päsunu, pähicca, idicca

hiri ralu, ruduru, amivatakuru nir-upadrava, surakgämburu nati kota

mitibudimatvū, nidi $matv\bar{n}$ manda, hemin

(yana), pramāda kudā, puņīci, sulti molok, mrdu [vena kanagātu, duk, täämbul, pängiri vīśēsa, niyama hataräs, satara-kon ädanäti, rju,aranka apūrva, puduma, nāňdunana balavat, vära-äti,

umoo[sita|emŭ kotŭ miti boothimu<u>th</u>woo,

unith, eelunggŭ purŭnŭ idiripita, issaraha-ithiripitu, issuruhupitu Juana wenu, unith ſvŭnŭ vēdanā sahita, kaki- waythunah suhithu, kukithoopputh, thilinthoo kadima, kamanīya, kuthimu, kumuneeyu, soonthuru, lukshunu sooththu, nirmulu

ikmun, kudisŭrŭ nisculu, sungsoon thoorlubu, unugi sabā, suthyŭ pohosu*th*, **th**unŭwuth huri, nisi, rjoo

pasoonoo, pahi**cc**ŭ, i*th*i**cc**ŭ [hiri ruloo, roothooroo, umiwutŭkooroo nir-ooputhruwu, sooruk-

[shithŭ gambooroo na*th*i

nithimu<u>th</u>woo mun*th*ŭ, hemin (yunŭ), průmahthů

koodah, poongci, sooloo molok, mrthoo wenŭ kunŭgahtoo, thook, thaambool, pangiri wisayshŭ, niyŭmŭ

hathuras, suthuru-kon athunati, rjoo, uwungku upoorwŭ, poothoomŭ, nahnthoonunu

bulŭwu*th*, warŭ-a*th*i, sarŭ moda, takatiru [sära mohdŭ, thukŭthiroo

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
sweet	päni-rasa, miyuru,	pani-rusŭ, miyooroo,
tall	us [prasanna	
thick (in size)	gana	gunŭ
tight `	tada	<u>ťh</u> uthŭ
troublesome	karadara-sahita,	kurŭ <i>th</i> ŭrŭ-suhi <u>th</u> ŭ,
	lellam-karana,	lellum-kŭrŭnŭ,
	vehesadena	wehesŭ-thenŭ
true	säbā, satya, avanka	sabā, su <u>th</u> yŭ, uwu <i>ng</i> k ŭ
unwell	asanīpa	usŭneepŭ
urgent	ikmanata ōnākara-	ikmunutu ohnakurunu,
	na, balayatu, āra-	bulŭgu <u>th</u> oo, <i>ah</i> wusyŭkŭ
	śyaka [dāyaka	
useful	prayōjanavat, väda	prŭyohjŭnŭwu <u>th</u> , wadŭ-
useless	aprayōjana, aväda,	uprŭyohjŭnŭ, uwadŭ,
		nisŭroo [pooroothoo
usual		siri <u>th</u> -woo, wyŭwuh <i>ah</i> rŭ,
variou s	noyek, anēka, vivi d a	noyek, un <i>ay</i> kŭ, wiwi <i>th</i> ŭ
warm	unuhum	00000h00m
\mathbf{weak}		thoorwülü, belüheenü
		wusuk-k <i>ay</i> dŏo, o <u>th</u> āni
well (healthy)	sanīpa-vū, suva-pat	suneepŭwoo, soowŭpu <u>th</u>
whole	muļu, samasta	mooloo, sumus <u>th</u> ŭ
\mathbf{w} ide		pulul, wisahlŭ, pu <u>th</u> ŭlŭ
worth (in value)	rațină, ayană, ayê	wutinah, ugunah, ugay
worthless	no vațină, agē [ätt	no wutinah, ugay [a <u>th</u> i
		na <u>th</u> i, msprŭy <i>oh</i> jŭnŭ
wrong		warŭ <i>th</i> i, hurina <u>th</u> i,
	ayutu	uyoo <u>th</u> oo
young	bāla, taruṇa, yuva	bahlŭ, <u>th</u> uroonŭ, yoowŭ

Yerbs.* (Kriyā-vacana.)

N.B.—The hyphen attached to the preterite form (in parentheses) indicates that the latter is to be read with the unchangeable portion of the verb; for example, the preterite of pili-gannarā is pili-gattā, not simply—gattā.

Where alternative Sinhalese verbs are given, the more ordinary meaning precedes the secondary or figurative one.

^{*} For the Grammar of Verbs see pp. 86-93.

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
To accept	piļi-gannavā (pret. -gattā)	pili-gunnŭwah (-gu <u>thth</u> ah)
add	ēttu-gannavā (-gattā) ekatu-karanavā(-kalā)	ay <u>thth</u> oo-gunnŭwah (-gu <u>th</u> -ekŭ <u>th</u> oo-kŭrŭnŭwah (-kŭlah)
allow (permit)	ida-arinarā (-äriyā) avasara-denavā	idŭ-urinŭwah (-ariyah) uwŭsŭrŭ-thenŭwah (-thoon-
answer	(-dunnā) [nā) uttara-denavā (-dun-	(nah) (nah) (nah) (nah) $(-thoon-$
(reply) (be responsible)	pilituru-denavā vaga-kiyanavā (-kīvā)	pili <u>th</u> ooroo-thenŭwah wugŭ-kiyŭnŭwah (-keewah)
appear	penenavā (penunā) pilivelata tabanavā	penenŭwah (penoonah) piliwelŭtŭ <u>th</u> ubŭnwah (<u>th</u> a-
arrange (in a row)	(täbuvā) sakas karānavā(-kalā)	boowah) sukus-kŭrŭnŭwah (-kŭlah)
arrive - at	päm-inenavā (-ununā) sēndu-venavā (-vunā)	pam-inenŭwah (-oonoonah) saynthoo-wenŭwah(-woonah)
(reach)	laŭgā-venavā	lunggah-wenŭwah
ask (question)	vicā ranavā (-ruvā)	uhŭnŭwah (ahoowah) wi c ah-rŭnŭwah (-roowah)
ask for (beseech)	illanavā (illuvā) ayadinavā (ayaduvā,	illŭnŭwah (illoowah) uyŭthinŭwah (uyŭthoowah,
assist {	ayäddā) - upakāra-karanarā - (-kaļā) - udav-venava (-vunā) - pihita-venavā (-vunā)	uyaththah) oopŭkahrŭ-kŭrŭnŭwah (-kŭlah) oothuw-wenŭwah (-woonah) pihitŭ-wenŭwah (-woonah)
bark	buranavā (biruvā)	boorŭnŭwah (biroowah)
bathe	nānavā (nāvā)	nahnŭwah (nāwah)
beat (flog, &c.)	gahanara (gähurā) taļanarā (täļurā)	guhŭnŭwah (gahoowah) <u>th</u> ulŭnŭwah (<u>th</u> aloowah) wuthinŭwah (-wathoonah)
(strike, of clock)	Trubbu tentitute (timet)	thuttoo-wenuwah (-woonah)
become	taļţu-karanavā(-kaļā) venavā (vunā)	wenŭwah (-woonah) [thah]
begin	patan-gannavā(-gattā)	putun-gunnŭw <i>ah</i> (-gu <u>th</u> - wisw <i>ah</i> sŭ-kŭrŭnŭw <i>ah</i>
believe (trust)	(viśvāsa-karanavā adahanavā (ädahuvā)	
bend	(namanavā (nämuvā)	numŭnŭwah (namoowah)
make crooked) bite	äda-karanavā (-kaļā) hapanavā (häpnvā) hapā-kanavā (-kävā)	
	`\ '	1

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to boil diquids).	(națanarā (națuvā)	nutŭnŭwah (natoowah)
intr.	(nturanavā (ituruvā)	001h00runuwah (ith00r00-
		wah) wah
cabbage,&c.), tr.	tambanavā (tämburā)	thumbunuwah (thumboo-
—, intr.	tümbenavā (tämbunā)	\underline{th} ambenŭw $ah(\underline{th}$ amb o on $ah)$
break, tr.	∫ kaḍanava (käduvā)	kudunuwah (kadoowah)
(brittle things)	$\bigcup biar{n}dinavar{a}\ (bindar{a})$	binthinŭwah (binthah)
, intr.	(kädenava (kädunā)	kadenŭwah (kadoonah)
la	biňdenavā (biňdunā)	biňthenŭwah (biňthoonah)
bring	genenavā (genāvā)	genenŭwah (genahwah)
build	J goda-naganavā (-nä-	godŭ-nugŭnŭwah (-nagoo- wah) [tewwah]
(establish)	(pihituvanavā (pihi-	pihitoo-wŭnŭwah (pihi-
buy	milēta gannavā	milaytŭ gunnŭwah (gu <u>th</u> -
Juj	(gattā)	$\frac{thah}{}$
call	(aňďa-gahanavā	nňďu-guhunuwah (-gahoo-
	(-gähuvā) [devvā	
(summon, in- vite)	kändavanavā (kän-	kaňthúwŭnŭwah (kanthew-
carry	gena-yanavā (-giyā)	genŭ-yunŭwah (-giyah)
change, tr .	(venas-karanava(-kaļā)	wenus-kŭrŭnŭwah (-kŭlah)
(exchange)	{ māru-karanava	mahroo-kürünüwah
-, intr.	j venas-venavā (-vunā)	wenus-wenuwah (-woonah)
,	\ māru-venavā	mahroo-wenuwah
choose	[tōranavā (tēruvā)	thohrunuwah (thayroowah)
(pick out)	(tőrā-gannavā (-gattā)	
$_{ m close}^{ m close}$	naginavā (näggā)	$ \operatorname{nuginŭ} wah (\operatorname{naggah}) [\underline{thah})$
	{ rahanavā (vähuvā)	wuhŭnŭwah (wahoowah) uhoorŭnŭwah (ahooroowah)
collect, tr.	(ahuranavā (ähuruvā) räs-karanava	ras-kŭrŭnŭwah
(gather)	ekatu-karanavā	ekŭ <u>th</u> oo-kŭrŭnŭwah
come	enavā (āvā)	enŭwah (ahwah)
	(elaŭ-benavā (-bunā)	elŭm-benŭwah (-boonah)
(honorific)	yahapat-venavā	yuhupu <u>th</u> -wenŭwah
(Bonorino)	$\int \int \int \int \int \frac{1}{v} (-vun\bar{a})$	$(-w\widetilde{oon}ah)$
	[vadinavā (-rädiyā)	wudinŭwah (wadiyah)
consent	$\{ ekanya-venav\bar{a} (-vun\bar{a})\}$	ekŭ nggŭ-wenŭwah(-woonah)
,	\\ sammata-venavā	summŭ <u>th</u> ŭ-wenŭwah
cough	kahinavā (kässā)	kuhinŭwah (kassah)
count	(gaṇinavā (gännā)	guninŭwah (gannah)
(audit)	gaṇan-balanavā	gunun-bulŭnŭwah (-baloo-
	$(-b\ddot{a}luv\tilde{a})$	wah)

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to eut	kapanavā (käpuvā)	kupŭn ŭw ah (kapoowah)
decide	niścaya-karanavā	nis c ŭyŭ-kŭrŭnŭwah
decide	$(-kal\bar{a})$	(-kŭlah)
(terminate)	tīndu-kar an avā	<u>th</u> eenthoo-kŭrŭnuwah
die	märenavā (märunā)	marenŭwah (maroonah)
(perish	nasinavā (näsunā)	nusinúwah (nasoonah)
dismiss	paha-karanarā	puh ŭ -k ŭrŭnùw ah
(remove)	ahak-karanavā	uhuk-kŭrŭnŭwah
divide	bedanavā (bedurā)	bethŭnŭwah (bethoowah)
do	karanavā (kalā)	kŭrŭnŭwah (kulah)
—, make	sādanavā (sāduvā)	sahthunuwah (sāthoowah)
doubt (suspect)	säka-karanavā (kaļā)	sakŭ-kŭrŭnŭwah (-kulah)
(not sure)	anumāna-karanavā	unoomahnŭ-kŭrŭnŭwah
(Hot Bale)	hīna-dakinavā (-däk-	heenŭ-thukinŭwah (-thak-
dream	$k\bar{a}$) $[n\bar{a}]$	(kah) (nah)
	hīna-penenavā (penu-	heenŭ-penenŭwah (penoo-
drink	$bonav\bar{a}\ (b\bar{\imath}v\bar{a})$	bonŭwah (beewah)
drive (animal)	dakkanavā (däkkuvā)	thukkŭnŭwah (thakkoowah)
drive away	elavanavā (elevvā)	elŭwŭnŭwah (elewwah)
(expel)	nera-panavā (-puvā)	nerŭ-pŭnŭwaĥ (-poowah)
$\operatorname{dry}, tr.$	rēlanavā (vēluvā)	waylunuwah (wayloowah)
, intr.	vēlenavā (vēlunā)	waylenŭwah (wayloonah)
dry up	hiňdenavà (hiňdunā)	hinthenŭwah (hinthoonah)
eat	kanavā (kāvā)	kunŭwah (kāwah)
1	valaň-danava (-dura)	wulŭn-thŭnŭwah (-thoowah
(honorifically)	sappāyam-venarā	supp <i>ah</i> yu ng -wenŭwah
1	-karanavā	supp <i>ah</i> yu ng -kŭrŭnŭw <i>ah</i>
explain	torā-denavā (-dunnā)	
(describe)	vistara-karanavā	wis <u>th</u> ŭrŭ-kŭrŭnŭwah [nah
	klānta-venavā (-vunā)	klahn <u>th</u> ŭ-wenŭwah (-woo-
faint {	maļānika-venavā	mulahnikŭ-wenŭwah [nah
fall	vätenavā (vätunā)	watenŭwah (watoonah)
(to lower)	pahat-karanavā	puhu <u>th</u> -kŭrŭnŭwah
(to descend)	bahinavā (bässā)	buhinŭwah (bassah)
fill, tr.	puravanavā (pirevvā)	pooruwunuwah (pirewwah)
-, $intr$.	pirenavā (pirunā)	pirenŭwah (piroonah)
find, tr .	soyā gannavā (gattā)	soyah gunnuwah (gu <u>thth</u> ah
fi nish	tīndu-, ivara-, nima-	theenthoo-, iwuru-, nimu
	karanavā	kŭrŭnŭwah
\mathbf{fly}	piyāsara-karanarā	piyahsŭrŭ-kŭrŭnŭwah
1	piyāmbanavā (pi-	piyahmbunuwah (piyambah
	$[y\bar{a}mb\bar{a})$,
	,	

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to follow	passē•yanavā (-giyā)	pussay-yunŭwah (-giyah)
ĺ	anuv a yanavā	unoo v ŭ-yunŭwah
forget	mataka näti renavā	mu <i>th</i> ŭkŭ na <i>th</i> i wenŭw <i>ah</i>
forgive, tr.	kamā-karanavā	kumah-kurunuwah
gain, win	dinanavā (dinuvā)	thinunuwah (thinoowah)
, (I	dinā-gannavā (-gattā)	thinah gunnuwah (gu <u>thth</u> th)
gather	ekkāsu-, räs-karanavā	
get, obtain	labā-gannavā	lubah-gunnŭwah
get up	nägitin a vā(nägutunā)	
(ascend)	naginavā (nägyā)	nuginŭwah (naggah)
give	denavā (dunnā)	thenŭwah (thoonnah)
go	yanavā (giyā)	yunŭwah (giyah)
guide	maga penvanavā	mugŭ-penwŭnŭwah (-pen-
	$(pennuvar{a})$	$n\widecheck{oo}$ w ah)
hang, tr.	ellanavā (ellurā)	ellŭnŭwah (ellŏowah)
—, intr.	ellenavā (ellunā)	ellenŭwah (elloonah)
have	tibenavā (tibunā)	<u>th</u> ibenŭwah (<u>th</u> iboonah)
hear	ähenavā (ähunā)	ahenŭwah (ahoonah)
help	up akāra-k aranavā	oopŭkahrŭ-kŭrŭnŭwah
hire	kuliyaṭa gannarā	kooliyütü gunnüwah (gu <u>th</u> -
1.11	$(gatt\bar{a})$	(\underline{thah})
hit, tr .	gahanavā (gähurā)	guhunŭwah (gahoowah)
hold	allanavā (älluvā)	ullŭnŭwah (alloowah)
*44	allā gannavā (gat t ā)	ullah gunnŭwah (gu <u>thth</u> ah)
interpret	tõlka-kiyanavā (-kīvā)	thohlkŭ kiyŭnŭwah(-keewah)
invite	ārādanā-karanavā	ahrah th ŭnah-kŭrŭnŭwah
ioin to	āmantraņaya-karana-	·
join, tr.		sun th i-kŭrŭnŭwah
—, intr.	pūṭṭu-karanavā pūṭṭu-venavā	poottoo-kŭrŭnŭw <i>ah</i> poottoo-wenŭw <i>ah</i>
keep	tabā gaņnavā	thubah gunnŭwah
•	maranavā (märuvā)	murŭnŭwah (maroowah)
kill ∫	prāna-hāni-karanavā	
knock at	tattu-karanavā	thuttoo-kŭrŭnŭwah
know	dannavā (dänagattā)	thunnŭwah (thanŭgu <u>thth</u> ah)
—(a person)	andunanavā (ändunu-	uňthoonunuwah (aňthoonoo-
laugh		hinuhu-wenŭwah [wah]
learn	ıgena-gannavā	igenŭ-gunnŭwah
lend(money)		nuyŭtŭ thenŭwah (thoonnah)
—(things)	kalakata denavā	kulŭkŭtŭ thenŭwah
lie down	hānsi-, digā-venavā	hahnsi-, thigah-wenŭwah

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to lift, raise (a thing)	ussanarā (issurā)	oossunuwah (issoowah)
(eyes, &c.)	osavanavā (isuvurā)	osŭwŭnŭwah (isoowoowah)
light (lamp,	pattu-karanavā	pu <u>thth</u> oo-kŭrŭnŭw <i>ah</i>
live [fire)	jívat-venavā	jeewu <u>th</u> -wenŭwah
-, reside	vāsaya-karanavā	wahsŭyŭ-kŭrŭnŭwah
lock	ayul-lanavā (-lāvā)	ugool-lunŭwah (-lāwah)
look at	balanavā (bäluvā)	bulŭnŭwah (baloowah)
look for	soyanavā (servā)	soyŭnŭwah (sewwah)
(expect)	balā sitinārā (sitiyā)	bulah sitinŭwah (sitiyah)
lose	näti-venavā (-vunā)	na <u>th</u> i-wenŭwah (-woonah)
love	ādarē venavā	ahthŭray-wenŭwah
make f	sādanavā (sāduvā)	sahthunuwah (sahthoowah)
таке 7	hadanavā (häduvā)	huthŭnŭwah (hathoowah)
manage	kalamanā-karanavā	kulŭmunah-kŭrŭnŭwah
mend (repair)		uloo <u>th</u> -wadiy <i>ah</i> -kŭrŭ <i>n</i> ŭw <i>ah</i>
(put right)		huri-gussŭnŭwah (-gassoo-
(put right)	gässuvā)	wah)
mistake		wurŭthinŭwah (warŭthoo-
	$n\bar{a})$	nah)
\min_{t} , tr .	miśra-, kalavam-	misrŭ-, kulŭwum-kŭrŭnŭ-
,	karanarā	$\mathbf{w}ah$
move, tr .	ahak-karanavā	uhuk-kŭrŭnŭwah
-, sliake	solavanavā (selevrā)	solŭwŭnŭwah (selewwah)
Object	virud d a-venavā	wirooth th ŭ-wenŭwah
offer 5	pudanavā (piduvā)	poothunuwah (pithoowah)
oner	oppu-karanavā	oppoo-kŭrŭnŭwah
open, tr .	arinavā (äriyā)	urinŭwah (ariyah)
—, intr.	ärenarā (ärunā)	arenŭwah (aroonah)
order	ana-karanavā	unŭ-kŭrŭnŭwah
pack (tie up in a bundle)	miți baŭdinavā(bändā)	miti bunthinŭwah (banthah)
- (in a box)	aduk-karanavā	udook-kŭrŭnŭw <i>ah</i>
pay	geranavā (gevvā)	gewŭnŭwah (gewwah)
perspire	dādiya-damanarā	dahthiyŭ-thumŭnŭwah
	(-dämma)	(-thammah)
pick up ∫	avulanavā (ävuluvā)	uwoolunuwah (awooloowah)
}	ähiňdinavā (ühindā)	ahinthinŭwah (ahinthah)
play	sellam karanarā	sellum-kŭrŭnŭw <i>ah</i>
nour	raldaranarā (rälda	wnkkininiwak (wakkoovoo

vakkaranavā (väkku-

ruvā, vakkalā)

wukkurunuwah (wakkooroo-

wah, wukkŭlah)

pour

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to prepare	piliyela-, sūdānam-	piliyelŭ-, soothahnum-
,	karanavā [kuvā	
prevent	valakvanavā (välak-	wuluk-wŭnŭwah (walakkoo-
promise {	porondu-venavā	poronthoo-wenŭwah
promise {	baha-denarā (-dunnā)	buhu-thenŭwah (-thoonnah)
pull	adinavā (äddā)	uthinuwah (aththah)
push	tallu-karanavā	thulloo-kŭrŭnŭwah
- (tabanavā (täbuvā)	<u>th</u> ubŭnŭwah (<u>th</u> aboowah)
put, place	tiyanavā (tivuvā)	thiyunuwah (thiwoowah)
	damanavā (dämuvā)	thumunuwah (thamoowah)
putoff(time) '	kal-damanava (damu-	
rain	vahinavā (vässā) [vā)	
read	kiyavanavā (kiyerrā)	
receive	labanavā (läburā)	lubŭnŭwah (labŏowah)
—, accept	pili-, b āra-gannavā	pili-, b ahrŭ-gunnŭwah
remain, stay	nävatī siṭinava	nawŭ <u>th</u> ee sitinŭw <i>ah</i>
	porottu-, natara-	poro <u>thth</u> oo-, nu <u>th</u> ŭrŭ-
	venavā	wenŭwah
remember ∫	sihipat-kara-gannavā	sihipu <u>th</u> -kŭrŭ-gunnŭw <i>ah</i>
\ \ !	matak-, sihi-venavā	mu <u>th</u> uk-, sihi-wenŭwah
rest (become quiet)	niścala-venavā	nis c ŭlŭ-wenŭwah
- (from fatigue)	giman-arinarā	gimun-urinŭwah (-ariyah)
return (turn	(-äriyā) härī-yanavā (-giyā)	havea myseral (singl)
back and go)	hari-ganava (-giga)	haree-yunŭw ah (-giy ah)
- (to come back)	härī enavā (āvā)	haree enŭwah (ahwah)
ring (bell,	(sīnuva, &c.) taṭṭu	t <u>h</u> uttoo-kŭrŭnŭw <i>ah</i>
&c.)	karanavā	
run	duvanavā (divurā)	thoowinuwah (thiwoowah)
save	galavanavā (yälevrā)	gulŭwŭnŭwah (galewwah)
	mudanavā (miduvā)	moothunuwah (mithoowah)
say	kiyanavā (kīvā)	kiyŭnŭwah (keewah)
300 ∫	dakinavā (däkkā)	thukinŭwah thakkah
ļ	penenavā (penūnā)	penenŭwah (penoonah)
and l	evanavā* (evuvā)	ewŭnŭwah (ewoowah)
send {	yavanav↠(yävurā)	yuwunuwah (yawoowah)
sew	arinav↠(äriyā)	urinŭwah (ariyah)
slave (mahanavā (mähuvā) rävula-kapanavā,	muhunŭwah (mahoowah)
(beard)	-bānarā (rävul a-	rawoolŭ-kupŭnŭwah, -bah- nŭwah (rawoolŭ-kapoo-
(beard)	käpuvā, -bāvā)	nŭw <i>ah</i> (rawoolŭ-kapoo- wah, -bāwah)
+ Ta +b	e 1st or 2nd person.	1 To the 3rd person.
Sinhalese ST.	ras or and herson.	1 To the ard person.

to shave (head) shine —, glitter show shut, cover -, close sing (of persons) (of birds) sit sleep smoke (cigsneeze [ars] sow spend stand start, set out steal stop, tr.

-, intr. --, close

take talk, speak tear

swim

tell, relate thank think

throw tie touch travel isa-mudu-karanavā babalanavā(bäbaluvā) dili-henavā (-hunā) penvanarā (pennuvā) dakvanavā (däkkuvā) vahanavā (vähuvā) piyanavā (pivuvā) sindu-kiyanavā(-kīvā) gītikā karanava nāda-karanava iňda-gannavā vādi-venavu budiyanavā suruttu-bonavā(-bīvā) kim-bihinavā (-bissā) vapuranavā (räpu $ruv\bar{a}$)

viyadam-karanavā nägita-hitinavā(-hitipita**t**-venavā $[u\bar{a})$ horakam-karanava navatvanavā (nävätturā) navatinavā, toravenaahuranavā (ähuruvā) pīnanavā (pīnuvā) gannavā (gattā) ka**t**ā-karanavā dodanavā (dedurā) iranavā (iruvā) kiyanavā (kīvā) stuti-karanavā hitanavā (hituvā) kalpanā-karanarā visi-karanavā baňdinavā (bändā) atagānavā (atagāvā) gaman-karanavā

isa-būgānavā(-būgāvā) isŭ-boogahnŭwah (-boogāisŭ-moodoo-kŭrŭnŭwah (wah) bubŭlŭnŭwah (babŭloowah) thili-henŭwah (-hoonah) penwŭnŭwah (pennoowah) thukwunuwah (thakkoowah) wuhunuwah (wahoowah) piyŭnŭwah (piwoowah) sinthoo-kiyunuwah (-keewah) geethikah kŭrŭnŭwah nahthŭ-kŭrŭnŭwah inthŭ-guhnŭwah wahdi-wenoowah nidā-gannavā (-gattā) nithah-gunnŭwah (-guththah) boothiyunuwah wah) sooroottoo-bonuwah (-beekim-bihinŭwah (-bissah) wupoorunuwah (wapooroowah) wiyŭthum kŭrŭnŭwah

nagitŭ-hitinŭwah (-hitiyah)

u<u>th</u>ŭgahnŭwah (u<u>th</u>ŭgāwah)

gumun-kŭrŭnŭwah

gaman-yanavā (-giyā) gumun-yunŭwah (-giyah)

Wah

pituth-wenŭwah horŭkum-kŭrŭnŭwah nuwuth-wŭnŭwah (nawu<u>th</u>thoowah) nuwŭ*th*inŭw*ah, th*orŭwenŭuhoorunuwah (ahooroowah) peenŭnŭwah (penoowah) gunnŭwah (gu<u>thth</u>ah) ku**th**ah-kŭrŭnŭwah thodŭnŭwah (thedoowah) irŭnŭwah (iroowah) kiyŭnŭwah (keewah) sthoothi-kŭrŭnŭwah hi<u>th</u>ŭnŭwah (hi<u>th</u>oowah) kulpŭn*ah-*kŭrŭnŭw*ah* wisi-kŭrŭnŭw*ah* bun*th*inŭw*ah* (ban*thah*)

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to try	vāyam-, utsāha-	wāyum-, ŏo <u>th</u> sahhŭ-kŭrŭnŭ-
	karanavā	wah
turn, tr .	haravanavā (härevvā)	hurŭwŭnŭwah (harewwah)
	karakavanavā (kara-	kurŭkuwŭnŭw <i>ah</i> (kurŭ-
	kävvā)	kawwah)
(härenavā (härunā)	harenŭwah (haroonah)
turn, intr.	peralenavā (peralunā)	perŭlenŭwah (perŭloonah)
	karakä-venavā(-vunā)	kurŭka-wenŭwah (-woonak)
ĺ	tērum gannavā	<u>th</u> ayroom-gunnŭwah
understand {	tērenavā (tērunā)	thayrenŭwah (thayroonah)
Į.	tērum yanavā	thayroom-yunuwah
use	pāvicci-karanavā	pahwi cc i-kŭrŭnŭwah
:4	nävatī sitinavā (sitiyā)	nawŭ <u>th</u> ee sitinŭwah (sitiyah)
wait {	porottu-venavā	poro <u>thth</u> oo-wenŭwah
11-	ävidinavā (äviddā)	awithinuwah (awiththah)
walk {	sakmam-karanavā'	sukmu <i>ng</i> -kŭrŭnŭwah
want	onā-karanavā,-venavā	ohnā-kurunuwah, -wenuwah
watch	balāgannavā	bulah-gunnŭwah
—, guard	räka-sitinavā	rakŭ-sitinŭwah
wear, put	andinavā (ändā) [dā	uňthinŭwah (anthah)
on, tr .	palandinavā (paļan-	pulŭňthinŭwah (palanthah)
- (by rubbing), fintr.	gevenavā (gevunā)	gewenŭwah (gewoonah)
intr.	gevī yanavā	gewee yunŭwah
weigh, tr.	kiranavā (kiruvā)	kirŭnŭwah (kirŏowah)
—, intr.	kirenavā (kirunā)	kirenŭwah (kiroonah)
wish {	kämativa sitinarā	kamŭ <u>th</u> iwŭ sitinŭwah (siti-
wisii)	āśā-venavā [(sitiyā)	ahsah-wenŭwah [yah]
work	väda-karanavā	wadŭ-kŭrŭnŭwah
wrap	otanava (etuvā)	o <u>th</u> ŭnŭwah (e <u>th</u> ŏowah)
- (round)	velanavā (velurā)	welŭnŭwah (weloowah)
 (cover with a shawl, blanket) 	peravanavā (perevvā)	perŭwŭnŭw $\hat{a}h$ (pereww ah)

Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, etc. $(Nip\bar{a}ta-pada.)$

	\ 1	,
About, nearly		pumŭnŭ, wahgay
above	uda, udin, ihala, ihalin,	oodu, oodin, ihulu, ihulin,
	ihata, vadā, vädiyen	ihŭ <u>th</u> ŭ, wudah, wadiyen
according to	hätiyata, paridden,	hatiyŭtŭ, puriththen,
ŭ	prakārayata [hata	prukahruyutu [hutu
across	haraha, harahin, hara-	huruhu, huruhin, huru-
after	passē, passen, anuva	pussay, pussen, unoowu

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
after, afterwards	pasu, pasuva, ikbiti, ikbitten	pusoo, pusoowŭ, ikbi <u>th</u> i, ikbi <u>th</u> then
again	nävata, nävatat, yalit	nawŭ \underline{th} ŭ, nawŭ \underline{th} u \underline{th} , yuli \underline{th}
against	virud d ava, ediriva	wirooth th ŭwŭ, ethiriwŭ
—, opposite to	idiripita	ithiripitŭ [wŭ
alone	taniyama, hudakalāva	thuniyumu, hoothukulah-
almost (all)	sahamulinma vāgē	suhŭmoolinmŭ wahgay
also	-t, tavada, ärat	- <u>th, th</u> uwŭthŭ, aru <u>th</u>
although	esē numut, ehet	esay noomoo <u>th,</u> ehe <u>th</u>
altogether, quite	mulumaninma, saha-	mooloomuninmu, suhu
	mulinma	moolinmŭ
always	nitarama, tissēma,	ni <u>th</u> ŭrŭmŭ, <u>th</u> issaymŭ,
•	niraturuma	nirŭ <u>th</u> ooroomŭ
$\mathbf{among}(\mathbf{st})$	atarē	u <u>th</u> ŭr <i>ay</i>
—, from	ataren	u <i>th</i> ŭren
and	-t, saha, -da	- <u>th</u> , suhu, -thŭ
anyhow	koyihäti numut, koho-	koyihati-noomoo <u>th</u> , ko-
	ma numut	homŭ nŏomŏo <u>th</u>
${f anywhere}$	kisi tänaka, kohēvat.	kisi- <u>th</u> anŭkŭ, hob <i>ay</i> wu <u>th,</u>
	kotana-numut	ko <u>th</u> ŭnŭ-nŏomŏo <u>th</u>
around	vatakara, vatēta, hāt-	wutŭkŭrŭ, wutaytŭ,
	pasin	h <i>ah<u>th</u>-</i> pusin
as	lesa, hätiyata	lesŭ, hatiyŭtŭ
—, because	bävin, seyin, nisā	bawin, seyin, nisah
—, whilst	kalhi, atara	kulhi, u <u>th</u> ŭrŭ
before	idiriyehi, idiripita,	i <i>th</i> iriyehi, i <i>th</i> iripitŭ,
	hamuyē	humooy <i>ay</i>
-, adv .	issara, issarin, pala-	issŭrŭ, issŭrin, pu <i>l</i> ŭmoo-
	muven	wen
behind	passē, piṭipassē, anuva,	
	pasuva	wŭ, pusoowŭ
below, under	pahala, pahata, yata,	
	yatin	yutin
beside, near, prep		lunggŭ, sumeepe, yahwū
-, in addition		arŭ
beside(s), adv .	ärat, tavada	aru <u>th, th</u> uwŭthŭ
between	atarē, māda	u <u>th</u> ŭray, mathŭ
but, conj.	numut, ehet	$n\widecheck{oo}m\widecheck{oo}t\underline{h}$, ehe $t\underline{h}$
, prep.	ära, misa, pamaṇak	arŭ, misŭ, pumŭnuk
by, near, prep.	langa, veta, ata	lu <i>ňg</i> gŭ, we <u>th</u> ŭ, ŭ <u>th</u> ŭ

English. Sinhalese (romaniz		Pronunciation.		
by (agent)	-in, -en, -visin, karana-			
	kotagena	kotŭgenŭ		
certainly	sattakatama, sahatika- lesa	su <u>thth</u> ŭkŭtŭm ŭ, su hu <u>th</u> i- kŭlesŭ		
daily	davaspatā, dinapatā	thuwuspu <u>th</u> ah, thinupu-		
during	-ddī, ataraturēdī	-ththee, u <u>th</u> ŭrū <u>th</u> ŏoray-		
early	vēlāsanin, kalin, rēlāpa- hen	0		
eitheror	vavat, hōhō	wu <u>th</u> wu <u>th</u> , hohhoh		
especially	predanakota, visesa-	pru <i>thah</i> nŭkotŭ, wis <i>ay</i> -		
	leva.	su ilesŭ		
even	pavā	puwah		
everywhere	sāma-tänama	sāmŭ- <i>th</i> anŭmŭ		
except	ära, hära, vinā	arŭ, harŭ, winah		
far	dura, durin, durața, ātin			
for, prep.	nisā, udesā, sandahā,			
	venuvata, pinisa	wenoowutu, pinisu		
—, conj.	maknisāda kīvot	muknis <i>ahth</i> ŭ keewo <u>th</u>		
here	mehi, metana	mehi, me <u>th</u> ŭnŭ		
here and there	ehi mehi, oba moba, atarin patara	ehi mehi, obŭ mobŭ, u <u>th</u> ŭrin pu <u>th</u> ŭrŭ		
how	kohomada, kesēda	kohomŭthŭ, kesaythŭ		
how much	kopamanada, koccarada			
how many	kī denekda, kīyakda	keethenekthŭ, keeyukthŭ		
how often	kī-viṭakda, kīsärayak-	keewitukthŭ, keesarŭyuk-		
however	koyihäti numut, koho-	koyihati noomoo <u>th,</u> koho-		
immediately	ma numut kenehima, sanchima,	mŭ noomoo <u>th</u>		
numediatery	evalēma	kenehimŭ, senehimŭ, ewŭlaymŭ		
מו	tuļa, tuļē, antarayehi	thoolŭ, thoolay, unthurŭ- vehi		
indeed, adv.	attațama, säbāvațama	a <u>tħth</u> ŭtŭmŭ,sabāwŭtŭmŭ		
-, inter.	habāda!	habāthŭ		
inside	ätulehi, tula	a <u>th</u> oolehi, <u>th</u> oolŭ		
into	tulata, tula	thoolutu, thoolu		
just. exactly	hariyat a	huriyŭtŭ		
nearly	kittulesa	kittoolesŭ		

English. Sinhalese (romanized).		Pronunciation.	
never	kavadāvat nähä	kuwŭ <i>thah</i> wu <u>th</u> naha	
next	īlaňyaṭa	eelungŭtŭ	
notwithstanding	ehet, ē koyihäti numut	ehe <u>th</u> , ay koyihati noo- moo <u>th</u>	
now, adv.	d än	than	
—, just	mē dän	may than	
now and then	iňdahitalā	in <i>th</i> ŭhitŭl <i>ah</i>	
often	noyekvita, varinvara	noyekwitŭ, wurinwurŭ	
on, upon	pita, uda	pitu, oodu	
only, ad. (See also alone)	pamaṇak, vitarak	pumŭnuk, wi <u>th</u> ŭruk	
opposite	issarahapita, idiripita	issŭruhupitŭ, ithiripitŭ	
or	nohot, nätnam, ekkö	noho <u>th,</u> na <u>th</u> num, ekkoh	
over	uda, udin, ihala, anit	oodu, oodin, ihulu, unith	
	pättē	pa <i>ththay</i>	
perhaps, proba-	samaharavita, bāge	sumŭhurŭwitŭ, b <i>ah-</i> ge	
bly	vēlāvata	w <i>aylah</i> wŭtŭ	
quietly	niścala-lesa, saṃsun-	nis c ŭlŭ-lesŭ, su <i>ng</i> sŏon-	
	lesa	lesŭ	
recently	laňgadī, nobōdā, māta- dī	lu <i>ň</i> gŭ <i>th</i> ee, nob <i>ohthah</i> ma- <u>th</u> ŭthee	
scarcely	yantam, svalpa-vaśayen	yun <u>th</u> um, swulp ŭ-w usŭ-	
seldom	kalāturakin	kul <i>ah<u>th</u>o</i> orŭkin [yen	
since, prep.	patan, hita, pasu	putun, hitŭ, pusoo	
, conj.	bävin, nisa	bawin, nisah	
slowly	hemin, hīnsärē, nivi- hänē	hemin, heensaray, niwi- hanay	
so, thus	mesē, melesa	mesay, melesŭ	
sometimes	samaharavita, inda- hitalā	sum ŭh urŭwitŭ, inthŭhit- ŭlah	
somewhere	kohē numut, yamkisi tänaka	koh <i>ay</i> noomoo <u>th,</u> yum kisi <i>th</i> anŭkŭ	
soon	ikmaņin, țika vēlāvakin	ikmŭnin, tikŭ waylah- wŭkin	
still, yet	tavama, mē venaturu	thuwŭmŭ, may wenŭ-	
than	vadā, vädiyen	wud <i>ah</i> , wadiyen	
then	evita, etakota, ekala	ewitŭ, e <u>th</u> ŭkotŭ, ekulŭ	
there	ehi, ehidī, etana	ehi, ehithee, e <u>th</u> ŭnŭ [in	
therefore	ebävin, innisā, esēheyin		
through	mädin, hētukoṭageṇa	mathin, h <i>ayt<u>h</u>o</i> okotŭ enŭ	

English. Sinhalese (romanized).		Pronunciation.		
throughout, adv.	sāma tänama, saha-	sāmŭ <u>th</u> anŭm ŭ,suh umŏo		
	mulinma	linnıŭ		
, prep.	mulullēm a	mŏoloollaymŭ		
till, until	turu, tek, kal, dakvā	thooroo, thek, kul, thuk-		
to	-ta, -hata, vetata	-tŭ, -hutŭ, wethŭtŭ [wah		
towards	desata, dihāvata, atata			
	[lata			
up, upwards	uda, udata, ihala, iha-	oodu, oodutu, ihulu, ihu-		
upon	pita, uda, gäna	pitu, oodu, ganu		
usually, gener-	bavitalesa samanya-			
ally	lesa, vädikotama	nyŭlesŭ, wadikotŭmŭ		
well, adv.	hondata, yasata, manā-	hoňthutu, yusutu, mun-		
	kota	ahkotŭ		
well! interj.	itin!	i <i>th</i> in!		
when?	kavadāda? kovivēlāvē-	kuwuthahthŭ, koyiway-		
	da?	la h waythŭ		
when, rel. adv.	kala, vita	kulŭ, witŭ		
where?		ko <u>th</u> ŭnŭthŭ, koyibŭthŭ,		
	kohēda?	koh <i>ayth</i> ŭ		
where, rel. adv.	täna	<i>th</i> anŭ		
while, whilst	atara, kalhi [da?	u <u>th</u> ŭrŭ, kulhi [thŭ		
why?	manda ? äyi? maknisā-	munthu, ayi, muknisah-		
with	samaga, ekva, kätuva	sumŭgŭ, ekwŭ, katoowŭ		
within	ätulehi	a <u>th</u> oolehi		
yet, as yet, adv.	tavama, mē venaturu	$t\overline{h}$ uwŭmŭ, m ay wenŭ-		
—, conj.	ehet	\underline{eheth} $\underline{[thorroo]}$		

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OUTLINE OF GRAMMAR.

Articles.

In Sinhalese, the indefinite article a or an is expressed by suffixing e'k to nouns denoting animate objects and a'k to others.

Before e'k or a'k the final a or \bar{a} of the noun in the nominative case is as a rule dropped, but the final i or $\bar{\imath}$ is changed to iy,* as

මිනිගා +එක්= මිනිගෙක්
$$miniha$$
 $+e'k=mi'nihe'k$ a man $miniha$ $+e'k=mi'nihe'k$ a fool මෙව්ඩයා +එක්= මෙව්ඩ යෙක් $mo'daya$ $+e'k=mo'daye'k$ a fool කුකුලා +එක්= කුකුලෙක් $ku'kula$ $+e'k=ku'kule'k$ a cock කිකිළී +එක්=කිකිළියෙක් $ki'kila$ $+e'k=kl'kiliye'k$ a hen $ki'kila$ $+e'k=kl'kiliye'k$ a chair $pu'tuva$ $+a'k=pu'tuva'k$ a chair $pu'tuva$ $+a'k=pu'tuva'k$ a tree $ga'ha$ $+a'k=ga'ha'k$

The simple noun without the indefinite suffix is used to express the definite sense, as

පුතා $pu't\bar{a}$ = the son, but සුමනක් pu'te'k (i.e. $pu't\bar{a} + e'k$) = a son සුන්නු pu'ttu = the sons.

The suffixes e'k and a'k are also added to numerals to express an indefinite collective number. When the number refers to animate objects, the word $de'n\bar{a}$ is inserted between the numeral and the suffix, but not otherwise.

^{*} This and many other rules in the following pages are intended purely for popular use.

Here also the absence of the indefinite suffix makes the numeral as if it has a definite article attached to it.

Thus

දරුවා da'ruvā=child or the child.

දරුවා + එක් = දරුමවන්
$$da'ruva' + e'k = da'ruve'k$$
 $= a \text{ child.}$

දුරැමචින් da'ruvō=children.

දරුමවා්තුන්ඉදනා $du'ruv\bar{v}-tu'n-de'n\bar{a}=$ (the) three children (lit. children three beings).

දරුවෝතුන්දෙනා + එක් = දරුවෝතුන්දෙනෙක්
$$da'ruv\bar{o}$$
- $tu'n$ - $de'n\bar{a}$ + ek = $da'ruv\bar{o}$ - $tu'n$ - $de'ne'k$ (number of) three children.

But.

ருகிල்ල ä'ngilla=finger or the finger.

ಈ de ä'ngili=fingers or the fingers.

ඇතිලිදනය ä'ŭgili-da'haya=the ten fingers.

ඇතිලිදහය + අක්= ඇතිලිදහයක්
$$)=a$$
 (number of) ten a'ngili-da'haya + a'k = a'ngili-da'haya'k $)$ fingers.

In declining these nouns, the case-endings are added to the indefinite suffix with u or a inserted for the sake of euphony, taking care to use the oblique stem of the noun in the plural oblique cases, as

දරැවෙකුට da'ruvek-u-ṭa=to a child.

දරුවන්තුන් ඉදගනකුට da'ruvan-tu'n-de'nek-u-ta= to (a number of) three children (da'ruvan not $da'ruv\bar{o}$).

ආතිලේලකට් ä'ňgillak-a-ṭa=to a finger.

ඇතිලිදහයකට ử′ňgili-da′hayak-a-ṭa=to a (number of) ten fingers.

Nouns.

The Singular Nominative Masculine ends in \bar{a} (old S. in e or \bar{e}), as

මිතුරා *miturā*, the friend වඩුවා *va'ḍuvā*, the carpenter වෙද, *ve'dā*, physician වලතා *va'lahā*, bear.

The Singular Nominative Feminine ends in a, i or \bar{i} (a few in \bar{a} and \bar{e}), as

දුව du'va, daughter බිසව bi'sava, queen ගැණි gā'ṇi, woman වැඩකාරී vä'ḍa-kā'rī, maidservant කිකිළි ki'kiļi, hen ඇතින්නි ä'tinnī, female elephant අම්මා a'mmā, mother අක්කා a'kkā, elder sister.

The Singular Nominative of a noun denoting an inanimate object ends in a, va, ya, and aya, which is often contracted to \bar{c} . The semi-vowels v and y are inserted simply to remove the hiatus, e.g.

තුවර núvara, town ඇඳ ස් ñda, bed පාර pấ ra, road පුටුව pú tu-va, chair කොහිය kố di-ya, flag මේසය mế saya මේසේ mế s-ē

The Nominative is also shown by the addition of ඉනම téma, or ඉනමේ témē, in the Masculine, Singular

මනාම toma, or පොමෙන් tomō in the Feminine, Singular, to the crude base of a noun, and නුමූ tumū to the plural of either gender.

The Plural Nominative of Masculine and of Feminine nouns is formed by changing the Singular ending into σ or ahu, hu, or into u (with the final consonant often doubled). In a number of nouns the stem alone is used for the plural, sometimes with the addition of $l\bar{a}$ or varu.

Masculine.

	2.2.000 ((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((
Singular.	Plural.
මිතුරා mi'turā	මිතුමර් <i>mi'turō</i> , friend
වඩුවා $va'duvar{a}$	විඩුවෝ $va' \dot{q}uvar{o},$ carpenter
වෙප, ve′dā	වෙදනු, ඉවද්දු <i>vé'dahu</i> or <i>vé'ddu</i> , physician
ඉතාරා $\mathit{ho'ra}$	මහාරැ <i>ho'ru</i> , thief
පිරිමියා pi'rimiyā	පිරිම් pi'rimi, male
නයා $na'yar{a}$	නුශ් <i>na'y</i> , snake
මුත්තා $\mathit{mu'ttar{a}}$	මූත්තාලා <i>mu'ttālā</i> , grandfather
මහතා ma'hatā	මහත්වරැ <i>ma'hat-varu</i> , gentlemen
	T

Feminine.

Singular.	Plural.
කෙල්ල ke'lla	කෙල්ලෙප් <i>ké′llō</i> , lass
අඹුව a'mbuva	අඹුවෝ <i>a'mbuvō</i> , wife
කිකිළී ki′kilį̃	කිකිලිගෙන් <i>ki′kiliyō</i> , hen
ස ාලි (සාලිය)	සතුිනු, සතුයෝ
stri (striya)	stri'hu or stri'yō, woman
ගැෙෙෙිි yā'ņĭ	ගැණු gā'ņu, woman
෧දන de'na	෧දන්නු de′nnu, cow

,	බිසව bi'sava	බිසව්, බිසෝවරු <i>bi'sav</i> or <i>bi'sō-varu</i> , queen
	හාමිනේ∙ hā′minē	හාමිනේලා <i>hā′minē-lā</i> , lad y
	අම්මා a′mmā	අම්මාලා, අම්මාචරැ a'mmā-lā or a'mmā-varu, mother.

The plural nominative of a noun denoting an inanimate object is expressed by the stem with or without the addition of va'l.

Plural

Singular.

io ing una.	I varav.
නුවර nu'vara	නුචරවල් <i>núvara-va′l</i> , city
කැළෑව, කැඉළ් käˈlāva, käˈlē	කැළෑ, කැළෑවල් kď/ā, kď/ā-va′l, jungle
කොලය ko'laya	෧කාල <i>ko′la</i> , leaf
මිටිය mi'ṭiya	මිට් <i>mi'ți</i> , hammer
Eç li'nda	ලිං li'm, well
කන්ද ku'nda	කදු ka'ňdu, hill.

In the singular number nouns (masc., fem., and neut.) form their oblique cases by adding the endings to the nominative, the final a being sometimes elided in neuters, e.g.

මිතුරා miturā, the friend මිතුරාට miturā-ṭu, to the friend වැඩකාරි váˈḍa-kāˈrǐ, maidservant වැඩකාරිමග් váˈḍa-kāˈri-yē, of the maidservant පුටුව puˈṭuva, the chair පුටුවෙන් puˈṭuv-en from the chair පුටුවේ puˈṭuv-ē, of the chair. To form the plural oblique cases of masc. and fem. nouns first change the nominative ending into -an (-in or -un), and then add the case-endings.

Thus plur. nom.

Plur. dat.

මිතුරන්ට
$$mitur-an-ta$$
 කිකිළියන්ට, වෙද්දුන්ට, බිසවුන්ට මිතුරුන්ට $\begin{cases} ki'kiliy-an-ta, \ ve'dd-un-ta, \ bi'sav-un-ta \end{cases}$ $mitur-un-ta$

But note that whenever the plural ends in $l\bar{a}$, oblique case-endings are added direct to the nominative, as

plur. dat. මලයාලාව *ma'layā-lā-ṭa*, to younger brothers අම්මාලාව *a'mmā-lā-ṭa*, to mothers.

Neuter plurals always use colloquially the suffix val, to which oblique case-endings are added.

Masculine.

Singular.

Nom. මිතුරා miturā, the friend.

Voc. මිතුර *mi'tura* මිතු⊛ර *mi'turo*}O friend!

 $egin{array}{ll} {
m Acc.} & \mbox{\@agnation} & \mbox{\@agnati$

Instr. මිතුරාවිසින් mi'turā-vi'sin, by the friend.

Λux. මිතුරාකරණාමකාටමනණ miturā-karaṇakoṭagéṇa, by means of the friend.

Dat. මිතුරාට *miturā-ṭa* මිතුරාහට *miturāhaṭa* to or for the friend.

Abl. මිතුරාමගන් *miturā-gen* මිතුරනුගෙන් *miturāhu-gen* from the friend.

Gen. මිතුරාම**න්** $mitura-g\bar{e}$ of the friend. මිතුරනුමන් $miturahu-g\bar{e}$

Loc. මිතුරාශකරෙහි (ශකරේ) mi'turā-ke'rehi or -ke'rē මිතුරහුකෙරෙහි (ශකරේ) mi'turahu-ke'rehi or -ke'rē, in the friend,

Plural.

Nom. මිතුමර**්** *mitur-ō* මිතුරතු *miturahu*} friends.

Voc. මිතුරෙණි, මිතුරණි mi'tur-eṇi, -aṇi, O friends!

Acc. මිතුරන් *mi'tur-an*, friends.

Instr. මිතුරන්විසින් mitur-an-visin, by friends.

Aux. මිතුරන්කරණාමකාටමගණ *mitur-an-karaṇa*koṭa-géṇa, by means of the friends.

Dat. මිතුරන්ට *mi'tur-an-ṭa*. මිතුරන්හට *mi'tur-an-haṭa*, to or for frien**ds.** Abl. මිතුරන්ගෙන් mitur-an-gen, from friends.

Pren. මිතුරන්ගේ *mitur-an-gē*, of friends.

∟oc. මිතුරන්ලකාලරහි mitur-an-kerehi, in friends.

Feminine.

Singular.

Nom. කුමරි ku'mart, princess.

 $egin{array}{ll} ext{Voc.} & ext{කුමර } & ext{$ku'mari$} \\ ext{x_i @රගය් $ku'mariy$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$} & ext{princess} \, ! \end{array}$

Acc. කමරිය kúmariya, princess.

Instr. කුමරිවිසින් ku'marĭ-vi'sin, by the princess.

Aux. කුමරිකරණ කොට්ගනණ ku'marෑ-ka'raṇakoṭage'ṇa, by means of the princess.

Dat. කුමරිට $ku'mar\check{t}ta$ $කුමරිගට <math>ku'mariya-\dot{t}a$ to the princess.

Abl. කුමරිගෙන් *ku'mari-gen* from the princess. කුමරියගෙන් *ku'mariya-gen*

Gen. කුමරිගෝ $ku'mar\check{i}-g\bar{e}$ කුමරිගගෝ $ku'mariya-g\bar{e}$ of the princess.

Loc. කුමරිලකාලරහි ku'mart̆-ke'rehi) with or in the කුමරියාලෙනලරහි ku'mariya-ke'rehi∫ princess.

Plural.

Nom. කුමරියෝ ku'mariyō.

Voc. කුමරිගෙනි (යනි) ku'mariy-eni (or -ani).

Acc. කුමරියන් kúmariy-an.

Instr. කුමරියන්විසින් ku'mariy-an-vi'sin.

 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{x}$. කුමරියන්කරණකොටගෙණ ku'mariy-an-

ka'ranakotage'na.

Dat. කුමරියන්ට ku'mariy-an-ţa.

Abl. කුමරියන්ගෙන් ku'mariy-an-gen.

Gen. කුමරියන්ගේ ku'mariy-an-gē.

Loc. කුමරියන් කෙරෙහි ku'mariy-an-ké'rehi.

Neuter.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom., Voc., and Acc.	කැලෑව් <i>kä'ļāva</i> (jungle)	කැලැ(වල්) kä'ļā or kä'ļā-va 'l
Instr. and Aux.	කැළැවෙන් kä'ļäv-en	කැලෑවලින් ŀä'Įā-val-in
Dat.	කැළෑවට kä'ļāva-ṭa	කැළෑවලට kä'ļā-val-aṭa
Abl.	කැළෑවෙන් kä'ļāv-en	කැලෑවලින් kä'ļā-val-in
Gen. and Loc.	කැලැවේ kä'ļāv-ē	කැළෑවල kä'ļā-val-a

Pronouns.

First Person.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	මම ma'ma, I.	¢8 a'pi, we.
Acc.	මා $mar{a}'$, me.	අප a'pa, us.
Instr.	මාවිසින් $m\bar{a}'$ - $vi'sin$, by me.	අපවිසින් a'pa-vi'sin, by
		us.
Aux.	මාකරණි කොටගෙණ mā'-ඨa'raṇakoṭagéṇa, by means of me.	අපකරණකොටගෙණ a´pa-káraṇakoṭagéṇa, by means of us.
Dat.	මට <i>ma'-ṭa</i> .	අපට a'pa-ṭa.

Abl. මගෙන්, මාගෙන් má-gen or mā'-gen.

අපෙන්, අපගෙන් a'p-en or a'pa-gen.

Gen. මගේ, මාගේ $ma'-gar{e}$ or $mar{a}'-yar{e}$.

අඉප්, අපඉග් a′p-ē or a′pa-gē.

Loc. මාංකාශරහි mā'-ke'rehi

අපකෙරෙහි u'pa-ke'rehi.

Second Person.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. මන් $t\bar{o}'$, thou.

නොපි, නෙපි *to'pi* or *te'pi*, ye.

Acc. ∞ $t\tilde{a}'$, thee.

නොප to'pa.

Instr. තාවිසින් tā'-vi'sin, by thee.

ඉතාපවිසින් to′pa-vi′sin.

Aux. නාකරණාලකාටලගණා tā'-ka'ranakotage'ng.

නොපකරණිකොටගෙණ to'pa-ka'ranakotage'na.

Dat. තව ta'-ta.

නොපට to'pa-ṭa.

Abl. තාමනන්, තමනන් tā'-gen or ta'-gen. ඉතාපගෙන්, ඉතාපෙන් toʻpa-gen or toʻp-en.

Gen. තාගෝ, තගෝ $t\bar{a}'$ - $g\bar{e}$ or ta'- $g\bar{e}$.

ඉතාපගේ, ඉතාමප් $to'pa-g\bar{e}$ or $to'p-\bar{e}$.

Loc. නාඉකුමරහි tā-ke'rehi

නොපලකරෙහි to'pa-ké'rehi.

Colloquially $t\delta'$ can only be used when addressing an inferior, or disrespectfully. In books and $t\delta'$ is masculine and $t\delta'$ (pl. Set ti'la) feminine. The latter is regularly declined, as nom. and acc. ti'; instr. ti'-vi'sin; dat. ti'-ta, &c. So also ti'la; instr. ti'la-vi'sin, &c. The personal pronoun a t''mba or t''mba, 'you' (pl. Executive t''mba-la) is the one now commonly used in addressing equals or inferiors

SINHALESE S.-T.

politely. If you wish to be extra polite, you generally use නමුලේ $ta'mus\bar{e}$, 'your (honourable) self'.

If you wish to be still more polite, especially when addressing a superior personage or a church dignitary you add the honorific වහන්සේ $va'hans\bar{e}$ to nu'ba (or nu'mba), o'ba, or ta'mun, as නුබවහන්සේ $nu'ba-va'hans\bar{e}$, ඔබවහන්සේ o'ba-va'hansē, තමුන්වහන්සේ $ta'mun-va'hans\bar{e}$, often contracted to තමුන්නාන්සේ $ta'munn\bar{a}'ns\bar{e}$. All these are declined regularly, as

Nom. and acc. උඹ *u'm̃ba* (pl. උඹලා *u'm̃balā*), නමුසේ $ta'mus\bar{e}$ (pl. නමුසේලා $ta'mus\bar{e}l\bar{a}$).

Instr.

උඹවිසින් *u'mba-vi'sin* (pl. උඹලාවිසින් *u'mbalā-vi'sin*), තමුසේවිසින් *ta'musē-vi'sin* (pl. තමුසේලාවිසින් *ta'musēlā-vi'sin*).

&c.

&c.

Third Person.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	$ar{u}'$ or $e'yar{a}$, he	ඈ, ජෑයි $ar{ar{a}}'$ or $ar{e}'kar{\imath}$, she	එය, ඒක <i>é'ya</i> or <i>ē'ka</i> , it
Acc.	\mathring{u}' or $o'hu$ or $e'yar{a}$, him	ඈ, ඇය, ජකි ā̃′ or ã′ya or ẽ′kī, her	එය, ඒක e'ya or é'ka
Instr.	ඌවිසින්, ඔහුවිසින් ű-vísin or oʻhu-vísin එයාවිසින් eʻyā-vísin	ඈවිසින්, ඒසීවිසින් ū̃′-vísin or €́kī-vísin	එයින්, ඒඉකන් e´yin or ē´ken

&c. regularly.

Plural.

Fam

Nout

Mass

 $mar{e}'kar{a}$ ශමානු mo'hu

i)	Masc.	rem.	weut.
lom.	ඌලා, ඔහු, ඔව්නු	ඇලා, ඒකිලා, ඔහු, ඔව්හු	
	$ar{u}'lar{a}, o'hu o'vhu$	ā'lā, ē'kilā, o'hu o'vhu	$ar{e}'var{a}$
.cc.	උන්, ඔවුන්, ඌලා	ඇලා, ඒකිලා	එ වා
	$u'n$, $o'vun$, $\bar{u}'l\bar{a}$	$ar{a}'lar{a}, ar{e}'kilar{a}$	$ar{e}'var{a}$
		උන්, ඔවුන්	
		u'n, o'vun	
nstr.	උන්විසින්, ඔවුන්විසින්	ඇලාවිසින්, ඒකිලාවිසින්	ඒවා යින්
	u'u-vi'sin, o'vun-vi'sin,	ā'lā-vi'sin ē'kilā-vi'sin	ē'vāy i n
		උන්විසින්, ඔවුන්විසින්	
		u'n-vi'sin, o'vun-vi'sin	
	&c.	&c. &c.	
1			

Colloquially ඌ \bar{u}' is used in speaking of an inferior person, උන්නැමක් $u'nn\ddot{u}h\bar{e}$ and උන්වහන්සේ $u'n-va'hans\bar{e}$ (contracted to උන්නාන්සේ $u'nn\bar{a}'ns\bar{e}$) being more polite forms. The fem. \bar{a} has no such distinction.

DEMONSTRATIVES.

Masculine, Singular.

		Ma	isculine, Singular.	•	
Nom.	ම	١	ඔ යා	අර සා`	1
	$mar{u}'$	this man	$o'y\bar{a}$, this (yond	er) <i>a'rayā</i>	that man
-	මෙයා		man	අරු	ļ
1	me'yā	ſ		$a'rar{u}$	(
	ඉම්කා		ඕ කා	ඒකා	
1	mē'kā	/	$ar{o}'kar{a}$	ē ′kā	J
Acc.	9		,,	33	
d	$mar{u}'$				
	මෙයා				
-	me'yā				
	ඉම්කා				

		84		
Instr.	මුවිසින් mū'-vi'sin මෙසාවිසින් me'yū-vi'sin මොනුවිසින් mo'hu-vi'sin මේකාවිසින් mě'kū-vi'sin	ඔයා විසින් óyā-vísin ඕකා විසින් ókā-vísin	අරයා දි a'rayā-v අරැවිණි a'rū-vi's ඒකාවි ĕ'kā-vi's	rí s i n පින් in සින්
		&c. regularly.	-	
	e plural is formed ī, අර _{ැලා a} 'rū-lā.	Feminine.	s ģტ <i>mū́-lā</i> ,	ඔ යාලා
		Singular.	4- 4-	
Nom.	mā' this womar ବ୍ରଥି mē'kī	මයෑ $\int c' y \bar{a} \int t his (youd)$ ම්ස් $\int c' woman$	ড়ে০', জ্≀ে০' er) a'rā, à'rā শু:জ ē'kī	that woman
Acc.	මෑ, මැය mā', mä'ya	"	••	
	මෑ විසින්	ඔ⇔ැව්සින් o′yū̃-ví′sin &c.	" අර ⁷ විසින් á'rā-vi'sin &c.	
	•	• 0		

Neuter.

Singular.

		Januar .	
Nom.	මේක, මෙය	ඕක, ඔය	අරක
	$m\bar{e}'ka,\;me'ya,\; ext{this}$	ō'ka, o'ya, this (yonder)	අරක <i>a'ruka</i> , that
	thing	thing	thing
Acc.	ෙම්ක, මේය	ඕක, ඔය	අරක ි
	mē'ka, me'ya	$ar{o}'ka,\ o'ya$	a'raka
	ිමේකෙන් mē'ken	ඕකෙන්	අර ෙකන් a'raken
Instr.	$m\bar{e}'ken$	ō'ken	a'raken
Aux.	<u>ි</u> මෙසින්	ඔසි න්	අරින්
	me'yin	o'yin	අරින් a'rin

Dat.	මේක ව	ඕකට	අරකට a'rakata
	mē'ka-ṭa	$\bar{o}'kata$	a'rakaṭa
	මෙයට	ඔ යට	අපට a'riṭa
	me'ya-ta	o'ya-ṭa	a'rita
	&c.	&c. ·	&c.
		Plural.	

$egin{array}{c} \mathbf{Nom.} \\ \mathbf{Acc.} \end{array}$	මේවා mē'vā	ඕවා $ec{o}'v ar{a}$	ූරවා a′ravā
Instr.) Aux.	මේවායින් mē′vā-yin	ඕවායින් $ar{o}'var{a} ext{-}yin$	අරවායින් a'ravă-yin
Dat.	෧ම්වෳට me′vā-ṭa	ඹ්ව≎ට ōvā-ṭa	අරවාට a'ravā- ļ a
	&c.	&c.	

INTERROGATIVES.

Masc. and Fem.			
	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	කච්ද, කව§රක්ද ká′v-da, ká′varek-da, who	කච්රුද, කචරනුද kávru-du, kávarahu-da	
Acc.	කවිද, කාද, කවමරක්ද <i>kú'v-da, kã'-da, ká'varek-da,</i> whom	කව්රැන්ද kávrun-da	
Instr.	කාවිසින්ද, කව ෙරකුවිසින්ද kā́-vísin-da, kávareku-vísin-da, by whom	කච්රැන්විසින්ද kávrun-vísin-da	
Dat.	කාවද, කචුරෙකුවද	කුච්රැන්ටද	

Dat. කාටද, කවිරෝතුවද කවිරාන්ථද kū́-ṭa-da, kávareku-ṭa-da, to whom kávrun-ṭa-da

&c.

&c.

So also

මමාකාද $mo'k\bar{a}da$ (dat. මොකාටද $mo'k\bar{a}$ -ta-da) who or which කෝකාද $k\bar{o}'k\bar{a}da$ (dat. කෝකාටද $k\bar{o}'k\bar{a}$ -ta-da) animal?

Neuter.

. Singular.

Nom., Acc. මොකද, මොකස්ද, කෝකද mo'ka-da, mo'kak-da, kō'ka-da, what or which thing.

Instr. මොකින්ද, මොකකින්ද, කෝකින්ද moʻkin-da, moʻkakin-da, kōʻkin-da

Dat. මොකටද, මොකකටද, කෝකටද moʻkaṭa-da, moʻkakaṭa-da, koʻkaṭa-da

Plural.

Nom., Acc. මක්කාද, මොනවාද, කෝවාද ma'kkā-da, mo'navā-da, kō'vā-da

Instr. මක්කාධීන්ද, මොනවාධීන්ද, කෝවාධීන්ද ma'kkāyin-da, mo'navāyin-da, kō'vāyin-da

Dat. මක්කාවද, මොනවාටද, කෝචාටද ma'kkāta-da, mo'navāta-da, kō'vāta-da

Verbs.

A very large proportion of Sinhalese verbs in common use is formed by the addition of කරනවා ka'ranavā, 'to do', and of මෙනවා ve'navā, 'to become', to substantives. e.g. මපාඩි po'ḍi, fragments.

මපාඩකරනවා *po'ḍi-ka'ranavā*, to crush to bits. මපාඩමවනවා *po'ḍi-ve'navā*, to become crushed.

ගොද ho'ňda, good.

ඉහාදකරනවා ho'ňda-ka'ranavā, to heal (transitive).

මහාඳමවනවා $ho'nda-v'enav\bar{a}$, to become good, to heal (intr.).

Therefore it is necessary that the beginner should master the conjugation of these two verbs. These two examples will, moreover, show how all the other Sinhalese verbs should be conjugated. In Sinhalese dictionaries all verbs are given under a form which ends in -na-vā, and which is colloquially used to represent all the persons (singular and plural) in the present indicative.

Thus කරනවා ka'ra-na-vā, to do.

Singular.	Plural.	
මම කරනවා	₹8 ∖	
ma'ma ka'ranavā, I do	a'pi	
නෝ, උඹ කරනවා	උඹලා	කරනවා
to or umba karanavā, you do	u'mbalā	ka'ranavā
ඌ කරනවා	ඔහු, ඔවුහු	
ū' ka'ranavā, he does	o'hu, o'vuhu	

It may be useful to know at the outset that the form $ka'ranav\bar{a}$ is composed of the relative participle karana and $v\bar{a}$. This is the same in the case of all other verbs, as කනවා $ka'na-v\bar{a}$, to eat, ඉදනවා $de'na-v\bar{a}$, to give, ඉවනවා $ve'na-v\bar{a}$, to become.

For the use of the relative participle see p. 92.

Now if you drop $-na-v\bar{a}$ from this form, you get the base of the present and future tenses.

We may now conjugate $ka'ra-na-v\bar{a}$ and $ve'-na\cdot v\bar{a}$ as follows:—

INDICATIVE: PRESENT.

Singular.

1st pers.	කරමි	<u>වෙමි</u>
•	ka'ra-mi, I do	ve'-mi, I become
2nd "	කරහි, කරයි kára-hi or kára-yi	වෙහි, වෙයි ve'-hi or ve'-yi
0 1		•
3rd "	කරයි .	ඉවයි / :
	ka'ra-yi	ve'- yi

	Plural.	
1st pers.		<u>වෙමු</u>
	ka'ra-mu	ve'- mu
2nd "	කරනු, කරවු	වෙනු, වෙවු
	ka'ra-hu or ka'ra-vu	ve'-hu or $ve'-vu$
3rd ,,	කරති	වෙ නි
	ka'ra-ti	ve'- ti

FUTURE.

	Singular.	
1st pers.	කරන්ගෙම kará-nnemi, I shall do	වෙන්නෙම් <i>ve'-nnemi</i> , I shall become
2nd "	කරන්නෙහි kara'-nnehi	වෙන්නෙහි ve'-nnehi
3rd "	කරන්නේ kará-nnē	වෙන්නේ ve' - $nnar{e}$
	Pluval	

Plural.

1st pers.	කරන්නෙමු	වෙන්නෙමු
	kara'-nnemu	ve'- $nnemu$
2nd "	කරන්නානු	වෙන්නාහු
	kara'-nnāhu	ve' - $nnar{a}hu$
3rd "	කරන්නෝ	වෙන්නෝ
	kara'-nnō	ve' - $nnar{o}$

This is a kind of periphrastic future of which the 1st and 2nd persons are formed by adding either the derivatives of the present tense of the Sanskrit copulative verb as 'to be', or merely the personal endings mi, mu, hi, hu, &c. to the verbal noun expressive of the agent of an action. Kara'nnemi is, therefore, a combination of kara'nne, 'doer' and mi, 'I am'.

The future of all other verbs is formed in this manner.

In colloquial speech, however, the ending $-\tilde{n}\tilde{n}\tilde{a}$ is used instead of *-nnemi*, and $-\tilde{n}\tilde{n}amu$ for *-nnemu*; $-\tilde{a}vi$ for the 2nd and the 3rd person sing.; and $-\tilde{a}vit$ for the plural.

Thus මමවැඩ කරක්ක ma'ma vä'ḍa kara'ññā (instead of kara'nnemi), I shall do work; කරක්මෙකැමු kara'ññemu, we shall do; ඌ වැඩ කරාවි ū' vä'ḍa karā'vi (instead of kara'nnē), he will do work; කරාවිත් karā'vit, they will do.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

This is formed by adding the syllable $v\bar{a}$ to the present indicative. Thus

කරමි	කරම්වා
ka'ram(i), I do	ka'ram-vā, I may do
කරහි	කරතිවා
ka'rahi, thou doest	<i>ka'rahi-vā</i> , thou mayst do
කරයි	කරයිවා, කරාවා
<i>ka'rayi</i> , he does	ka'rayi-vā, ka'rā-vā, he may do
කරමු	කරමෝව <u>ා</u>
ka'ramu, we do	ka'ramō-vā, we may do
කරනු	කරනුව <u>ා</u>
ka'rahu, ye do	ka'rahu-vā, ye may do
කරනි	කරන්වා

ka'rat-vā, they may do,

ka'rati, they do

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

2nd pers. කර, කරව ka'ra or ka'rava කරපිය ka'ra-pi'ya colloquially to inferiors.

කරනු karanu

කරන්ඩ kara'nḍa කරන්ට මහාඳයි ka'ranṭa hoňdayi equals and කළමැනව ka'ḷa-mänava superiors.

3rd pers. කරන්ගන් karánnē

Plural.

2nd pers. කරව් kara'v කරපල්ලා ka'ra-pa'llā (to inferiors colloquially). කරන්ඩ kara'nda (to equals, &c.).

PERMISSIVE.

කරපුවාවේ kára-puvā-vē, let him do. කරපුවාමවන් $ka'ra ext{-}puvar{a} ext{-}vet$ let them do. කරපු දෙන් $ka'ra ext{-}pu ext{-}den$

CONDITIONAL.

Pres. කරන ka'rata, කරනොන් ka'ratot : Past කලොත් ka'lot.

PAST TENSE.

No rules that may readily be understood by a beginner unacquainted with Sanskrit and Prakrit can be given regarding the formation of the past tense of Sinhalese verbs.

The form of the past tense given in dictionaries ends in \bar{a} , as $\text{men} ka'l-\bar{a}$, 'did'; $\text{Den} vu'n-\bar{a}$, 'became'; $\text{men} k\bar{a}'v-\bar{a}$, 'ate'; $\text{Sed} gi'y-\bar{a}$, 'went'; and is used colloquially for all numbers and persons like the present tense in $-nav\bar{a}$. Thus $\text{men} ka'l\bar{a} = I$, you, or they did; $\text{men} k\bar{a}'v\bar{a} = \text{you}$, he, or they ate, &c.

INDICATIVE: PAST.

Singular.

1st pers.	කළෙම්, කෙළෙම්	ගියෙ ම්
	ka'le-mi or ke'le-mi, I did	gi'ye-mi, I went
2nd "	කළෙහි, කෙළෙහි	නි ගෙනි
	ka'le-hi or ke'le-hi	$m{gi'ye} ext{-}m{hi}$
3rd "	කලේ, කෙලේ	$egin{array}{l} egin{array}{l} egin{array}{c} egin{array$
	ka'lē or ke'lē .	$\int g {m i}' {m -} y ar e$
		ගියා
		$\langle gi'yar{a} \; (ext{colloq.})$

Plural.

1st pers.	කලෙමු, කෙළෙමු ka´le-mu or ke´le-mu	හිගෙමු gí ye-mu
2nd "	කළානු $ka'lar{a} ext{-}hu$	හියානු $\jmath i' y ar a$ -h $m u$
3rd "	කලෝ ka'/ŏ	නි යා g i'y ā

PARTICIPLES.

Two participles play a most important part in modern Sinhalese. They are (1) the relative participle and (2) the adverbial participle or gerund.

The relative participle (present) is obtained by simply dropping the final $v\bar{a}$ of the colloquial present tense (or by adding na to the base of the present tense).

The relative participle (past) is formed in most cases either by substituting short a for final long \bar{a} of the

colloquial past or by simply dropping the final va.*

VERBS.

RELATIVE PARTICIPLES,

කරනවා <i>ka′rana-vā</i> , do	කරන karana
කළා <i>ká'l-ā</i> , did	කළ ka'la
යනවා <i>ya′na-vā</i> , go	යන ya′na
ගියා $gi'y$ - $ar{a}$, went	ලිය $gi'ya$
කනවා <i>ka'na-vā</i> , eat	කන ka'na
කැවා $kar a'var a$, ate	$කැk ilde{a}'$

This participle always precedes the noun which it qualifies, just like an ordinary adjective.

Thus යන මිනිතා ya'na mi'nihā=lit. going man, i.e. the man who goes; නිස මිනිතා gi'ya mi'nihā=the man who is gone; මා නිස කල mā gi'ya ka'la=lit. by me gone time, i.e. when I am gone; මා වැඩ කරන කල mā' vä'ḍa-karana ka'la=when I do the work.

Adverbial participle or gerund has the ending min in the present and a, \bar{a} , or \bar{i} (colloquially $l\bar{a}$ or $ll\bar{a}$) in the past, e.g.

Adverbial participles.

කරනවා	(කරමින්
ka'ranavā, do	<i>ká′ra-min</i> (present), doing
	කර, කරලා ka'ra or ka'ralā (past), having done

^{*} These rules are purely for popular use. Etymologically the participles require a different explanation which can only be understood by those acquainted with Sanskrit and Präkrit.

අත්වා (සමින් yu´-min, going ගොස්, ගොජල්ලා go´s or go´hillā, having gonc කනවා ka´navā, eat ka´min, eating කා, කාලා ka´ or kā´lā, having ate.

The following sentences will illustrate the use of this participle:—

ල වැඩ කරමින් සිටියා \tilde{u}' $v\check{a}'$ da-karamin si' $tiy\bar{a}$, he was doing work (lit. he work doing remained). ඌ වැඩ කරලා නිසා \tilde{u}' $v\check{a}'$ da- $karal\bar{a}$ $gi'y\bar{a}$, he having done the work went.

In these days of increasing international communication the need of a knowledge of foreign languages is acutely felt, alike by the student, the man of business and the traveller Those who have journeyed in foreign parts know full well that the possibilities, both of enjoyment and of becoming acquainted with the people and countries visited, are immensely increased by the traveller's acquaintance with the speech of the country in which he finds himself.

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CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES AND SENTENCES.

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(Arasyayen prayōjanavatrū **b**āṣārītyanukūla kiyaman saha vākyayan.)

Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
hondavi	honthuyi
	s <u>th</u> ŏo <u>th</u> iyi
	kuroonah-kurulah
ina na n	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ovu	owoo
eheyi, ehemayi	eheyi, ehemuyi
-, mahatmayā	eheyi, muhu <u>th</u> muyah
-, hāmuduruvanē	-, hahmoothooroowunay
	nā (naha), nohnahmu
	huthmuyah,
	nā, hahminay,
	nā, lum <i>ah</i> -e <u>th</u> ŭni
	eheyi, podi-nohnah
	genen
1 **	genentŭ honthuyi or
0	genenoo-manuwu
1 .	mutŭ thivun
	mutŭ thentŭ honthuyi,
	mutŭ (aykŭ) ewahpun
	mutŭ (aykŭ) ewŭnoo
	honthuyi
	ohootŭ (aykŭ) arŭpun or
	yuwahpun
	ohootŭ (aykŭ) urinoo
	(manŭwŭ) or yuwuntŭ
ta hondayi	honthuyi
	mutŭ kiyahpun
	hondayi stutiyi karunā-karalā ovu eheyi, ehemayi —, mahatmayā —, hāmuduruvanē nā (or nāha), nōnā- mahatmayā, —, hāminē¹, —, lamā-etani¹ eheyi, podi-nōnā genenta honday or genenu mänava mata denta hondayi, mata denta hondayi, mata denu (mänava) mata (ēka) evanu (mänava) or evanta hondayi ohuta (ēka) ärapan or yavāpan ohuta (ēka) arinu (mänava) or arinta hondayi, yavanu (mänava) or yavan- ta hondayi

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English,	Sinhalese (roma .ized),	Pronunciation.
Will you tell me?	maṭa kiyanavā-da; mata kiyannehi-da	mutŭ kiyŭnŭw <i>ah-th</i> ŭ; mŭtŭ kiyunnehi- <i>th</i> ŭ?
Do you understand?	umbata tēreņavā-da or tērum yanavā da	
Excuse me	mața kamā-venu	mutŭ kumah-wenoo
Do you speak	numba iṃgilīsi	noombu inggileesi kuth-
English?	ka t ā-karanavā-da	ah-kŭrŭnŭ wah-thŭ?
Does anyone here speak English?	mehi yam kenek (or kisivek) iṃgilīsi ka t ā-karanavā-da	mehi yum-kenek (kisi- wek) i ng gileesi ku th ah- kŭrŭnŭwah-thŭ?
Can you read English?	numbata imgilīsi ki- yavanta puluvan-da	noombutui ng gileesikiyuwuntu pooloowun-thu?
Have patience	ivasiliva hitapan (or	iwŭsiliwu hitupun (hitin-
-	hitinta hondayi or	tŭ hont/huyi, hitinoo),
	hitinu), ivasāpan, ivasanu	iwŭsahpun, iwŭsŭnoo
What do you say?	umba kumak kiyan-	oombŭ koomuk kiyunu-
	avā-da(or kiyahi-da)	wah-thŭ (kiyuhi thŭ)?
I beg your pardon	maṭa kamā-venu	mutŭ kum <i>ah-</i> wenoo
What did you ask		oombu koomuk ahoowah-
(question)?	da (or äsuvehi-da)	thŭ (asoowehi-thŭ)?
	umba kumak illuvā-	oombu koomuk illoowah-
(request)?	da (or illuvehi-da)	thŭ (illoowehi-thŭ)?
Speak louder	vadā hayiyen (or	wudah huyiyen (wudah
	vadā handa nagā)	hundŭ nugah) ku th ah-
What Jan it in	ka t ā-karapan	kŭrŭpun
What does it sig-		eyin koomuk <u>th</u> ayroom-
nify? It doesn't matter	yanavā-da	yunŭwah-thŭ?
	kāriyak nähä maṭa ē siyallamat	kahriyuk naha
Never mind fme	kamak nā [ekamayi	mutŭ <i>ay</i> siyullŭmu <u>th</u> kumuk nā. [ekŭmuyi
What is to be	mokada karanne;	mokŭthŭ kŭrumay;
done?	kumak karanta yutu-da [da	koomuk kŭruntŭ yoo- thoo-thŭ?
Do you hear?	numbata ähenarā-	noombŭtŭahenŭwah-thŭ?
I understand	mata tērenavā	mutŭ <i>thay</i> renŭwah
I don't understand		mutu <u>th</u> ayrennay nā
Carry this	mēka genayapan	maykŭ genŭyupun
Take this	mēka aragan	maykŭ urŭgun
Take this away	mēka ahakata gena-	maykŭ uhŭkŭtŭ genŭ-
	yapan	yupun

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Why are you so slow?	umba occara sunam- gu-vennē äyi; umba opamana hemin kriyā- karannē-manda	oombu occuru soonung goo-wennay ayi? oombu opumunu hemin kriyah kurun- nay-munthu?
Make haste!	ikmam karapan	ikmu ng kŭrŭpun!
Come along!	idiriyata varen	ithiriyŭtŭ wuren!
Take care!	balā gaņin, salakā- pan [balāsiṭin	
Look out!	pravēsam-veyan ;	prŭw <i>ay</i> sum-weyun!
Listen!	ähuṃkan-dīpan	ahoo <i>ng</i> kun- <i>th</i> eepun!
Come in		¦a <u>th</u> ŏol-weyun; a <u>th</u> ŏolŭtŭ
Come here	mehe varen [varen	mebe wuren [wurer
Come back	härī(or āpasu) varen	haree (ahpusoo) wuren
Call my servant	aňdagahapan (or	
Take this note	katākarapan) mē liyum-kālla gen- ayapan	kŭrŭpun) may liyoom kāllŭ genŭ- yupun
Bring an answer	uttarayak genen	oo <u>thth</u> ŭrŭyuk genen
Stand still	niścalara hitapan	nis c ŭlŭwŭ hitŭpun
Go away	ahakata palayan	uhukŭtŭ pulŭyun
That way	ara andama; ara	urŭ un <i>th</i> ŭmŭ; urŭ mahr-
Inat way	mārgaya [gaya	
This way	mē andama or mār-	
Too soon	onāvata vädiya ik-	\
100 8001	maṇin; nisi kāla- yata matten	
Too late		nisi kahluyutu pusoowu
What do you want?		oombŭtŭ koomuk
Will you do me a		mutŭ oopŭkahrŭyuk kŭ-
favour?	karannehi-da; umba	
iavour:	mata karunā-kara-	mutŭ kuroonali-kuru-
	navā-da (or pihiṭa-	
	renavā-da)	wenŭwah-thŭ)?
What is it?		eyŭ mokuk-thŭ (koomuk-
** TWO 19 10 t	mak-da); ē moka-da	
I am (or shall be)	numbata bohōseyin	
very much obliged	kelehiguna-vantava	kelehigoonŭ-wun <u>th</u> ŭ-
to you	sitimi (sitinnemi)	wŭ sitimi (sitinnemi)
- 1	, , ,	,

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Very well	b oh ōma hondayi	boh <i>oh</i> mŭ hon <i>th</i> uyi
I am sorry to	numbata opamana	noombütü opümünü ku-
	karadara-karanta	
trouble you so much	(hirihära-karanta)	rŭ <i>th</i> ŭrŭ-kŭruntŭ (hiri-
mucn		harŭ-kŭruntŭ) kunŭ-
	kaņagātu vemi	gahtoo wemi (mutŭ
No trouble at all	(maţa kaṇagāṭuyi)	kunŭgahtooyi)
No trouble at an	kohetma hirihärayak	kohe <u>th</u> mŭ hiriharŭyuk
What is the matter	no vē	no way
	numbața mak-velā-	noombutu muk-welah-
with you?	da; numbața velā-	thǔ? noombŭtǔ welah
7771 1: 11 0	tibennē mokada	<u>th</u> ibennay mokŭthŭ?
what is the matter?	kariy a kim -d a ; mak-	kahriyŭ kim-thŭ? muk-
NT (1.1	velā tibenavā-da	wel <i>ah <u>th</u></i> ibenŭw <i>ah-th</i> ŭ?
Nothing	mokakvat (mokavat)	mokukwu <u>th</u> (mokŭwu <u>th</u>)
TTT1	nähä ; kisit nähä	naha; kisi <u>th</u> naha
Who is there?	ohē innē kavuda	ohay innay kuwoothŭ?
It is I	ē mamaya	ay mumŭyŭ
What is the news?	mokada āra ṃc iya;	mokŭ <i>th</i> ŭ <i>ah</i> ru ngc iyŭ?
	āraņci monavā-da	ahru ngc i monŭwah-thŭ?
Have you any	numbata yam kisi	noombŭtŭ yum kisi ah-
news?	āraṃciya kläbunā-da	ru <i>ngc</i> iyuk laboon <i>ahth</i> ŭ?
I have heard	kisivak mata āram-	kisiwuk mutŭ ahrungci
${f nothing}$	ci unē nā; māvisin	oonay nā; mahwisin
	kisivak asanu lä-	kisiwuk usŭnoo laboo-
	buvē nā	w <i>ay</i> nā
Are you quite	umbaṭa honduṭama	oombutu honthutumu
certain?	(or sumpūrnayen-	(sumpoornŭyenmŭ)
	ma) sattaka-da	su <u>thth</u> ŭkŭ-thŭ?
	kumak sid d a vunā-	koomuk sith th ŭ woo-
\mathbf{pened} ?	da (or sid d a velā	nah-thŭ (sith th ŭwelah
	$tib\bar{e}$ - da)	<u>th</u> ibay-thŭ)?
	ē mona (or kumana)	ay monŭ (koomŭnŭ) thay-
that?	d ēvast ānayak da	wŭs th ah-nŭyuk-thŭ?
What church is that?	ē (ara) kumana palliyak-da	ay (urŭ) koomunu pulli- yuk-thŭ?
Begone! or Go!	pala, palayan	
Go home	gedara palayan	pulŭ! pulŭyun! gethŭrŭ pulŭyun
Go to the post-	1 0	
office and bring		thapal-kunthohroowutu
my letters	gos (or gohin, or go- hillā) magē liyum	gos (gohin, gohillah)
111y 1000018	, , ,	mugay liyoom urun
Sinhalese ST.	aran varen	wuren

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Show me the house of the Consul	konsal tānāpatiyāgē valavva (or geya) mata penvapan	konsŭl <u>th</u> ahnah pu <u>th</u> i- yahgay wulŭwwŭ (geyŭ)
Let us start ¹ ; let us begin ²	pitatremu¹; patan-	pitu \underline{th} wemoo; putungunimoo
Get everything ready		siyull ŭ mŭ lās <u>t</u> hi k ŭ rŭ gu <i>n</i> in
Wait	hitapan; nävatiyan	hitupun, nawü <i>th</i> lyun
	meheyi mama	
Be good enough to	karuņā kara maṭa	kuroo <i>nah</i> kŭrŭ mutŭ-
tell me	kiyanu	kiyŭnoo
Hear what I tell	mā kiyana dēta	mah kiy ŭ n ŭ thaytŭ ah-
you	ähumkan-denu	oomkun-thenoo
		mahgay uswuyah (mutu) genen
		thohlkŭ unnahay ekkŭ
	ka t ā-karapan	
Speak to him	ohu samaga katā-	ohoo sumugu kuthah-
	karapan	
What does this		may mokŭthŭ; maykay
mean?		thayroomu mokuthu
	kumakda)	

Notices. (Dänvīm.)

		•
Apartments to be	kāmara kuliyata (or	kahmŭrŭ kooliyŭtŭ (buth-
let	- baddata) denta tibet	<i>th</i> ŭtŭ) <i>th</i> entŭ <u>th</u> ibe <u>th</u>
Entrance	doratura, dorakada,	thorŭtoowŭ, thorŭkudŭ,
	vāsala	wahsŭlŭ
Exit		pită <u>th</u> ăt ŭ yunŭ mug ŭ
Fire alarm		gini ooputhruwuyu thun-
•	danvana sīnura	wŭnŭ seenoowŭ
Furnished rooms	arumōsam äti (or	uroom <i>oh</i> sum a <u>th</u> i (pili
	piliyela karanala-	yelu kŭrŭnŭluthŭ) kah-
	da) kāmara	mŭrŭ
Knock; ring	tattukaranu; sīnuva	thuttoo-kurunoo; seenoo-
	gahanu [nähä	wŭ guhunoo [naha
No admittance	ätulvīmata avasara	a <u>th</u> oolweemütü üw ü sürü
No smoking al-	dumkola bīmata	thoomkolŭ beem ŭt ŭ
lowed	avasara nā	

¹ Set out. 2 Commence.

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
No thoroughfare Please do not touch	pāra vahalāya atano gānumänava; sparšanaya no ka- ranu	
Private Public notice Pull; push Refreshments To be let, to let To be sold Unfurnished rooms Walk in	pudgalika; rahas prasid d a dänvīma adinu; tallukaranu kām-bīm; anna-pāna kuliyata denta tibē vikinīmata tibē his kāmara [venu	
The	Railway. (Dum-	riya-maya.) 41.)
To the station		thoom-riyŭ pulŭtŭ (s th ah- nŭyŭtŭ)
Here is my luggage		mennű mugay burŭbuth- thŭrŭ
Take these to the cloak-room	mērā barabaddara- kāmarayaṭa geṇi-	maywah burŭbuththŭrŭ- kahmŭrŭyŭtŭ geni-
I wish to register my luggage for		yupun mug <i>ay</i> burŭbu <i>thth</i> ŭrŭ tŭ yuwŭnŭ lesŭ registŭr-kŭruntŭ kamŭ <i>th</i> iyi
The luggage is over weight		burŭbuththŭrŭ niyŭmŭ prŭmah-nŭyŭtŭ wudah buruyi
Get my luggage; here is the ticket		mugay burŭbuththŭrŭ gunin; mennŭ ooc-
Where is the wait- ing-room?	• • •	nawŭ <i>th</i> ee sitinŭ k <i>ah</i> mŭ- rŭyŭ k <i>oh</i>
booking office? buffet?		seettoo-kun <u>th</u> ohroowu koh unnu-pahnu s t hahnuyu koh? kam-beem sul- pilu koh?
lavatory?	ata paya sōdana s t ānaya k ō; v äs i-	u <u>th</u> ŭ puyŭ sohthŭnŭ s th ahnŭyŭ koh?
0)	kiļiya kō	wasikiliyŭ koh?

English,	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
for?	riya kō	tŭ yunŭ <i>th</i> oom-riyŭ k <i>oh</i> ?
Are you going by the express?	sī g ra (or viśēṣa) dumriyenyannehi-da	seegrŭ (wisayshŭ) thoom- riyen yunnehi-thŭ?
Show me the time- table		
	pan	
When does the train start?	dum-riya piṭat ven- nē koyi-vēlāvaṭa- da	thoom-riyŭ pitu <u>th</u> -wen- nay koyi-waylah-wŭtŭ- thŭ?
	ṭa yanapiṇisa	tŭ yunŭpinisŭ mooloo
to?	muļu gaman sīt- tuvak maṭa gata häki-da	
A first- (second-)	ta yāmaṭa paļa-	tŭ yahmŭtŭ pulŭmoo-
class single	muveni- (deveni-)	weni- (theweni-) punk-
ticket to	panktiye gaman sītturak [sīttu]	weni- (theweni-) punk- thiyay gumun seettoo- wuk [(seettoo)
Return tickets	yām-īmē tundu (or	yahm-eemay thoondoo
How much is it?	eya koccarada (or	eyŭ ko cc ŭrŭ <i>th</i> ŭ (kopŭ-
	kopamanada); ēkē mila kīya la	m ŭ n ŭ t h ŭ)? a y k a y milŭ keey ŭ <u>t h</u> ŭ?
We want a sleening		suy ŭnŭ ruthŭyuk (sa<u>th</u>ŭ-
carriage	sätapiya häki ra t a	piyŭ haki ru th ŭyuk)
A	yak) apața ōnā	upŭtŭ ohnā
A corridor carriage		is <u>th</u> ohppoo-ru th ŭyuk
A carriage for ladies	nõnāmahatmayālā- ta ra t ayak	nohnah-muhu <u>th</u> -mŭyah- lahtŭ ru th ŭyuk
A non-smoking	dum-kola nobona	thoom-kolŭ nobonŭ
	r ata- kot t āsayak	ru th ŭ-kot t ahsŭyuk
Is this the train	ta yana dum-	tŭ yunŭ thoom-riyŭ
for?	riya mēka-da	maykŭ-thŭ?
Do I change any- where on the	magadī dum-riy a māru-karanța	mugŭ <i>th</i> ee <i>th</i> oom-riyŭ mahroo-kŭruntu <i>oh</i> -
journey?	ōnā-da	nā- <i>th</i> ŭ?
		ko <u>th</u> ŭnŭtŭ yunŭ thoom.
change for?	riyaṭa māruvenṭa ōnā-da	ohnā-th ŭ ?
Is this seat en-	mē indaganna-tāna	m <i>ay</i> inth ŭ gunnŭ <u>th</u> anŭ
gaged?	(or idama) ara-	(idŭmŭ) urŭgŭnŭ-thŭ?
There is no room	ida nähä [gaṇa-da	jidu naha

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Call the guard	(dum-riya) balāgan- nāta andagahapan	(thoom-riyŭ) bulahgun- nahtŭ undŭguhupun
The train is just going to start		thoom-riyŭ than pitu <u>th</u> - wentŭ huthŭnŭwah
Open the door	dora ärapan	thorŭ arŭpun
Open the window		jun <i>ay</i> lŭyū̇́ (kuwoo <i>l</i> oowŭ)
Here is the station	. /	mennŭ <i>th</i> oom-riyŭ-pulŭ
Do we stop here?	mehi api navatina-	
Do we stop here:	vā-da (or navatin-	1
	nemu-da)	moo-thŭ?
Do we alight here?		mebi upi (thoom-riyen)
DO We allow here.	bahinavā-da (or	buhinŭwah-thŭ (buhin-
	bahinnemu-da)	nemoo-thŭ)?
Do we change		upi mehi kuru <u>thth</u> ŭ
carriages here?	māru-karanavā-da	
0011100000 110101	(-karannemu-da)	(-kŭrŭnnemoo-thŭ)?
How long do we		mehi upi kopŭmŭnu wel-
stop here?	velā natara-vena-	
stop noto.	$v\bar{a}$ -da (-vennemu-da)	
Five minutes		winahdi puhuk-yŭ
My luggage is lost	magė barabaddara	mugay burŭbuththŭrŭ
/	nätivunā (or näti-	
	velā tibet)	welah thibeth)
When it arrives,		eyŭ sumbŭwoonŭ witŭ
forward it on		
to	ta yavāpan	yuwahpun '
Give me your		noombay gumun seettoo-
ticket		wŭ mutŭ <u>th</u> iyun (thenoo)
Here it is	menna ėka [denu)	mennŭ aykŭ
	- /	· ·

The Hotel. (Hōṭāl-ādi navātün gäṇayi.)

	•	,
Which is the best	uttama hōṭäle kō-	oo <u>thth</u> ŭmŭ hohtale koh-
hotel?	kada	kŭ <u><i>th</i></u> ŭ ?
Let us have supper		ikmŭ <i>n</i> in rā -k ām ŭ supp <i>ah</i> -
soon	sappāyaṃ-vemu (or	yung-wemoo (kumoo,
	kamu, valandamu)	
Are our rooms		up <i>ay</i> k <i>ah</i> mŭrŭ lās <u>th</u> i-thŭ
ready?		(soothahnum-kŭrŭlah-
	lā-da)	thŭ)?

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
I want a bedroom	mața sätapena-kā- marayak ōnā	mutŭ sa <u>th</u> ŭpenŭ-kahmŭ- rŭyuk ohnā
Let me see the	kāmaraya balanta mata idadenu	kahmŭrŭyŭ buluntŭ mutŭ idŭthenoo
What is the rent	mē kāmarayē kuliya	may kahmŭrŭyay kooliyŭ
of this room? That is too dear		keeyŭ <i>th</i> ŭ? eyŭ bohomŭ gu <i>n</i> un-
I want a cheaper	väḍiyi (or alā b ayi) īṭa lā b a (or ganan-	wadiyi (ulah b uyi) eetŭ lah b ŭ (gunun-udoo)
room	adu) kāmarayak mata ōnā	kahmŭrŭyak mutŭ ohn å
Are there any letters for me?	mata liyum tibena-	m ŭ tŭ liyoom <u>t</u> hiben ŭ - wah-thŭ (<u>th</u> ibe <u>th</u> -thŭ)?
Where is the w.c.?	väsikiliya (or kak-	wasikiliyŭ (kukkoossiyŭ)
Can I have a warm bath?		koh <i>ayth</i> ŭ? oonoo wu <u>th</u> oorŭ nāmuk
Give me the key of		mug <i>ay</i> k <i>ah</i> mŭr <i>ay</i> yu <u>th</u> oo-
my room Bring me some	mața diyan uņu vatura țikak	rŭ mutŭ <i>th</i> iyun oonoo wu <i>th</i> oorŭ tiku k
warm water Take my luggage	mata genen magē barabaddara	matŭ genen mugay burŭbuththŭrŭ
down	pahalata genayapan	puhulŭtŭ genŭyupun mutŭ iti-punthŭmuk
please	denta hondayi	thentŭ honthuyi upi hetŭ oothahsŭninmŭ
morrow morning Call me at seven	pitatva yannemu	pitu <u>th</u> wŭ yunnemŏo
Can me at seven	gahapan (or ka t ā	hu <u>th</u> ŭtŭ mutŭ undŭ- guhupun (ku th ah
Wake me at five	karapan) pahaṭa mā pubudu- vapan(or kūddapan)	kŭrŭpun) puhutŭ mah pooboothoo- wupun (kooththupun)

Breakfast. (Alumusuva gänayi.)

(For Vocabularies see pp. 25, 35-87.)

Breakfast is ready Is the tea made?	alumusuva l ästiyi tē vatura s ūdānam	uloomoosoowu lās <u>th</u> i-thu? uloomoosoowu lās <u>th</u> iyi <u>thaywuthooru</u> soothah- num kurulah-thu?
Do you drink?	numba bonavā-da	num kŭrŭlah-thŭ? noombŭbonŭwah-thŭ?

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
This cream is sour	mē kiri-yodaya äm- bul velāyi	may kiri-yothŭyŭ ambool welahyi
Will you take?		noombŭ suppahyu ng wenŭwah-thŭ?
These eggs are hard	tambalā tibet [yan	may bi <u>thth</u> ŭrŭ thadilesŭ <u>th</u> umbŭlah <u>th</u> ibe <u>th</u>
Pass me the salt-	lunu-kuppiya mā	mutŭ loonoo tikuk thiyun loonoo-kuppiyŭ mah
cellar [fresh This butter is not		lunggŭtŭ ewahpun [way may wendŭroo ulooth no
Bring some more Is the coffee strong	tava tikak genen	thuwŭ tikuk genen kohpi sāhenŭ pumŭnŭtŭ
enough?	ta sära-da (tada-da)	sarŭ-thŭ (<u>th</u> uthŭ-thŭ)?
We want more cups	onā [hondayi	upŭtŭ <u>th</u> uwŭ kohppŭ ohnā [honthuyi
Take some more A piece of toast	tava țikak ganța tōst-kāllak kavakala	thuwŭ tikuk guntŭ tohst-kālluk, kurŭkŭlŭ
	pān-pettak	p <i>ah</i> n-pe <u>thth</u> uk
A rasher of bacon Coffee with milk	bēkan pettak kiri musu kōpi	b <i>ay</i> kŭn pe <u>thth</u> uk kiri moosoo k <i>oh</i> pi
Coffee without milk or cream	kirivat yodayavat nu	kiriwu <u>th</u> yothuyuwu <u>th</u> noo moosoo kohpi [nuk)
Coffee only	kõpi ritarak (pama-	kohpi wi <u>th</u> ŭruk (pumŭ-
Remove the things (from the table)	(mese) askarapan	(mayse) uskŭrŭpun

Dinner. (l'radāna kāma gänayi.) (For Vocabularies see pp. 25, 35-87.)

Show me the bill-|kama-ganan-leka-|kamu-gunun-laykunuyt of-fare nayamata penvapan mutŭ penwupun What have you sūdānam-kara tisoothahnum-kürü thibenbennē koyivā-da nay koyiwah-thŭ? What soup will you mona sup (hodi) num- monu soop (hothi) noomba bonta kämati-da have? bŭ bontŭ kamŭthi-thŭ? May I give you numbata mālu tikak noombutu mahloo tikuk bethunnŭ-thŭ? some fish? bedanna da Fried seer-fish bädapu töra mālu bathŭpoo thohrŭ mahloo What wine will you mona väyin numba monu wayin noombu bonta kümati-dä bontŭ kamŭthi-thŭ? have? We shall dine at api tunata käma upi thoonutu kamu kunthree o'clock kannemu nemõõ

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Are you hungry or	numhata badagini-da	noombutu budugini-t/u
thirsty?	nätnam pipāsa-da	na <u>th</u> num pipahsŭ-thŭ
	(or tibaha-da)	$(\underline{th}$ ibuhu- th ŭ)?
I am very thirsty	mata bohoma tiba-	mutŭ bohomŭ thibuhuyi
TT71	hayi (or pipāsayi)	(pipahsuyi)
	numbata kumak be-	noombutu koomuk beth-
you to?	danna-da; numbata	unnŭ- <i>th</i> ŭ? noombŭtŭ
Which do	bedannē makkā-da	bethunnay mukkah-thŭ?
Which do you prefer?	koyivāṭa-da(or mona	koyiwahtŭ-thŭ (monŭ
No, thank you	deyata-da) numba	theyŭtŭ-thŭ) noombŭ ka-
Help yourself	epā, stutiyi [kämati bedāganta hoňdayi	epah, s <u>th</u> ŏo <u>th</u> iyi [mŭ <u>th</u> i?
It is excellent	eya anar g ayi [pan]	hethahguntŭ honthuyi
Change the plates	piňgān mārukara-	eyŭ unur g uyi [pun pi <i>nqgah</i> n m <i>ah</i> rookŭrŭ-
Give me a clean		pirisithoo gahrppoowuk
fork	mata diyan	mutŭ thiyun
A clean knife	pirisidu (or śud d a)	pirisithoo (sooth th ŭ)
	pihiyak	piliyuk
Bring me a glass	mata vatura vīduru-	mutŭ wu <i>th</i> oorŭ wee <i>th</i> oo-
of water	vak genen	roowuk genen
a		

Tea. ($T\bar{e}$ - $b\bar{\imath}ma\ samban dayi$.) For Vocabularies see pp. 25, 35–37.)

Give me something bontamokavat (or yam to drink bontamokavat (or yam deyak) mata diyan bontu mokuwuth (yum theyuk) mutu thiyun

Tea is ready	tē-vatura lāstiyi	<u>th</u> ay-wu <u>th</u> oorŭ lāstiyi
Will you come?	numba enavā-da	noombŭ enŭwah-thŭ?
Pour out the tea	tē vakkarapan	thay wukkurupun
Bring a saucer	pīrisiyak genen	peerisiyuk genen
Ring, if you please	karunākara sīniya	kuroonahkuru seeniyu
	gahanu (or tattu-	guhunoo (<u>th</u> uttoo-
	karanu)	kŭrŭnoo)
A little more milk	tava tikak kiri	<u>th</u> uwŭ tikuk kiri
More bread	tava pān	<u>th</u> uwŭ pahn
	veňdaru sahita (or	wendŭroo suhithŭ (gah-
	gāpu) pān-pettak	poo) p <i>ah</i> n-pe <u>thth</u> uk
Will you take some	numba kēk (kävum)	noombu kayk (kawoom)
cake?	kāllak sappāyam	kālluk supp <i>ah</i> yu <i>ng</i> -
	venavā-da	wenŭw <i>ah-th</i> ŭ?
A small piece	kuḍā kāllak	kŏod <i>ah</i> kālluk
This is excellent tea	m ē anarg a tē yi	m <i>ay</i> unurgŭ <u>th</u> ayi

Health. (Sanīpa-sambandayi.)

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
How are you? I am very well	sanīpa kohoma-da maṭa hoňda sanī- payi; honda sanī- pen sitimi	suneepŭ kohomŭ- <u>th</u> ŭ? mutŭ honthŭ suneepuyi; honthŭ suneepen sitimi
I am ill	maṭa asanīpayi; mama asanīpayen (or ledin) sitimi	mutŭ usŭneepuyi; mumŭ usŭneepuyen (ledin) sitimi
I am not very well		mutŭ bohoh suneepŭ naha
I hope you will soon be better	numbē sanīpaya ik- maņin diyuņu-ven- nēyayi balāporot- tuvemi	noombay suneepuyu ik- munin thiyoonoo-wen- nayyuyi bulah-poro <u>th</u> - thoowemi
Do you sleep well?	numbata hoňdākāra nind a l äbenavā-da	noombŭtŭ honthahkahrŭ ninthŭ labenŭwah-thŭ?
Pretty well, thank you I have caught a chill I feel sick Send for a doctor	taramak hondața läbē, stutiyi mama sītak aran sițimi [navā	<u>th</u> urŭmuk honthŭtŭ lab <i>ay</i> , s <u>th</u> ŏo <u>th</u> iyi mumŭ see <u>th</u> uk urun
	vedek) genvapan (or käňda-vapan)	genwupun (kanthŭ- wupun)
I want to see a	balanța (dakin- ta) ōnā	buluntŭ (thukintŭ) ohnā
She has a cough	kässakin pelē	ātŭ kassuk <u>th</u> ibay; ā kassŭkin pelay
chemist's shop?	rasāyana-behet-sāp- puv ak koyiba tibē -da	rusahyŭnŭ behe <u>th</u> sahp- poowuk koyibŭ <u>th</u> i- bay-thŭ?
How much is the doctor's fee for a visit?	eka gamanakata dostara gāstuva koccara-da	ekŭ gumŭnŭkŭtŭ <i>th</i> os- <u>th</u> ŭrŭ gahs <u>th</u> ŏowŭ ko c - c ŭrŭ-thŭ ?
		may wuttohrooway liyah
One tablespoonful three times a day		maysŭ hanthuk poorah

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
	eka eka kāmen pasu	ekŭ ekŭ kāmen pusoo
each meal	gaņu	gunoo
Shake the bottle	bōtalē holavanu	bohthŭlay holŭwŭnoo
Outward applica-	pițingämața pama-	pitin gamutu pumunuyi
Poison [tion only	vasa [nayi	wusŭ

The Time. (Vēlāva gäņayi.) (For Vocabulary see p. 28.)

		mutŭ welahwŭ kiyŭnoo
time	mänava	manŭwŭ?
		waylahwŭ keeyŭ-thŭ?
Ten minutes past	hata pahuvelā vinā-	hu <u>th</u> ŭ puhoowelah
seven	di dahayayi	winahdi thuhuyuyi
It has just struck	mēdan namaya tat-	m <i>ayth</i> an numŭyŭ <i>th</i> ut-
nine	tuvunā	too-woonah
The clock is striking		orŭlohsoowŭ <u>th</u> uttoo-
	navā	wenŭw <i>ah</i>
A quarter past one	eka pahuvelā vinādi	ekŭ puhoowelah winahdi
_	pahalohayi; ekakut	puhulohuyi; ekŭkooth
	päya kālayi	payŭ k <i>ah</i> luyi
It is past one	dan eka pahuvelāyi	than ekŭ puhoowelahyi
Half-past four	hatara-hamārayi	hu <u>th</u> ŭrŭ-hum <i>ah</i> ruyi
		huyŭtŭ winahdi wissuyi
six	sayi	and are written was all a
A quarter to eight	atata (päya) kālayi	utŭtŭ (payŭ) kahluyi
By my watch	magē at-oralōsurē	mugay u <u>th</u> -orŭlohsooway
Dy my water	mage at-oratosate makārayata	prŭk <i>ahr</i> ŭyŭtŭ
Exactly 3 o'clock		
Diagnity 5 0 clock	vēlāva hariyaṭama	waylahwŭ huriyŭtŭmŭ
A & 0	tunayi	<u>th</u> oonuyi
At what time?	koyi vēlāvata-da	koyi waylahwŭtŭ-thŭ?
9.0 a.m.	udē namayatayi	oothay numuyutuyi
7.0 p.m.	savasa hatatayi	suwŭsŭ hu <u>th</u> ŭtuyi
It is not late	davat velā nühü	thuwul welah naha
It is early	l v ē lāsanayi	waylahsŭnŭyi

Post-office and Telegrams. (Täpāl ādiya gäṇayi.)

	(For Vocabulary see p. 50.)
	e-viduli-pravṛtti (or) täpäl-) kantōruva	withooli-pruwriththi- (thapal-) kunthoh-
office?	kohēda	roowŭ koh <i>ayth</i> ŭ?

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
ters [telegrams, newspapers] for Mr?	hatmayāṭa) liyum [viduli-pravṛtti, pravṛtti-patra] tibe- navā-da(or tibet-da)	nŭw <i>ah-th</i> ŭ (<u>th</u> ibe <u>th</u> -thŭ)?
Will this letter go to-night?	mē liyamana ada rā tāpālen yāvida (or yannē-da)	may liyŭmůnů uthů rā <u>th</u> apālen yahwithů (yunnay-thů)?
What is the postage of this letter?	mē liyumē muddara- (tāpāl-) gāstuva koccara-da	may liyoomay mooth- thuru- (thapal) gahs- thoowu koccuru-thu?
I want to register a letter [charge?] What is the	liyumak rijistar- karanța ōnā [da yāstuva kopamaņa-	liyoomuk rijistŭr-kŭrun- tŭ ohnā [thŭ ? gahs <u>th</u> oowŭ kopŭmŭn ŭ-
Name and address of sender Reply paid	arinnāgē (or yavan- nāgē) nama gama uttara-gāstuva geva-	urinnahgay (yuwunnah- gay) numŭ gumŭ oo <u>thth</u> ŭrŭ-gahs <u>th</u> oowŭ
When is the next	na ladī anit täpāla koyi-vē-	gewŭnŭ lu <i>th</i> ee uni <u>th</u> <u>th</u> apālŭ koyi-w <i>ay-</i>
delivery? When does the post-office close?		lahwŭtŭ labaywi-thŭ (be- thŭnoo lubunnay-thŭ)? <u>th</u> apal-kun <u>th</u> ohroowŭ keeyŭtŭ wuhahwi-thŭ
Is the English mail in yet?	dän ävillā tibē-da	(wuhunnay-thǔ)? engglun <u>th</u> en enŭ <u>th</u> apālŭ than awillah <u>th</u> ibay-thǔ (lunggahwelah <u>th</u> ibay-thǔ)
In Toy	Yn. (Nagara-sañcāa (For Vocabulary, see p.	
Let us go [to? Which is the way Where does this road lead to?	api kohāta yamu-da yamu [kada ta yana maya kō- mē pāra (or maga) kohāta yannē-da vītiyē ihala dihā- vata yanu (or palayan) [ra-da	upi kohahtű yumoo-thű? yumoo [kŭthű?tű yunű mugű koh- may pahrű (mugű) ko- hahtű yunnay-thű? weethiyay ihűlű thihah- wűtű yunoo (pulűyun) [rű-thű? methűnűhitű eyű thootű kopűműnű theorű- thű?

Englis h.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Show me the way	maṭa maga penra- pan	mutŭ mugŭ penwupun
Turn to the right	dakuņu pättaţa (or	thukoonoo pa <u>thth</u> ŭtŭ (thukoonŭtŭ) hariyun (harenoo)
Go quickly	vigahata yanu (or	wiguhutŭ yunoo (pulŭ-
Go slowly Go straight on Keep to the left Second turning to the right Cross the road In what street? Is this the way to? Do you know Mr. F.? I don't know any- one of that name I know him very well Who is he?	palayan) hemin palayan kelinma palayan pārē vamat ayina digē palayan dakuņu-pättē deveni haraspāra (vaṃ- guva) pāra haraha anit pättaṭa palayan koyi vītiyehi-da mēta yana pāra-da numba F. unnähē aňdunanavā-da ē nama äti kisivek mama aňdunannē nähä mama ohu bohoma hondaṭa aňdunami eyā kav-da eyā (or unnühē) magē parana yāluvekya unnähē kohē vasa- yi-da mā kittuvaya honda hōṭalayakaṭa mā kätura yanṭa puluvan-da	yun) hemin pulŭyun kelinmŭ pulŭyun pahray wumuth uyinŭ thigay pulŭyun thukoonoo-paththay theveni hurus-pahrŭ (wungoowŭ) pahrŭ huruhu unith paththùtŭ pulŭyun koyi weethiyehi-thŭ? maytŭ yunŭ pahrŭ-thŭ? noombŭ F. oonnahay unthoonunwah-thŭ? ay numŭ athi kisiwek mumŭ unthoonunnay naha mumŭ ohoo bohomŭ honthŭtŭ unthoonumi evah kuw-thŭ?
at home? Have you a card?		muhu <u>th</u> mŭyah) gethŭ- rŭ-thŭ? oombŭ lungŭ kahrd ekuk
	ekak (or nāma sīṭ- ṭuvak) tiyenavā-da	

	100	
English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Give him my card	māgē kārd eka (or nāma sīttuva)	mahgay kahrd ekŭ (nah- mŭ seettoowŭ) ohootŭ
I will call again Does he expect you?	ohuṭa dīpan [ña) nävata ennemi (eñ- numba ēviyayi kiyā	nawŭ <u>th</u> ŭ ennemi (enyu) nŏombŭ aywiyuyi kiyah? ohŏo bulah poro <u>thth</u> ŏo- wenŭwah-thŭ?
He is expecting you	n umba ennehiyayi	noombŭ ennehiyuyi oon- nah <i>ay</i> bul <i>ah</i> poro <u>th</u> - <u>th</u> oo way
I have an engage- ment with him	ohu sambavența mama porondu vī	ohoo sumbuwentu mumu poronthoo wee sitimi
Good morning Good evening	āyu bōvan¹ [sitimi	anyoo bonwun
Welcome! How do you do? I am very well	säpa sanīpa koho-	swahgu <u>th</u> um! [thǔ? sapǔ suneepǔ kohomǔ- mumǔ bohomǔ suneepen
I must go	pen sițimi mama yanta ōnä	sitimi mumŭ yuntŭ ohnā
Good-bye, farewell	gohin eñña (ennemi)2	gohin e <i>nyah</i> (ennemi) hon <i>th</i> uyi, gohin wuren
of that village?	ara gamē nama moka-da (kumak-da)	urŭ gumay numŭ mo- muk-thŭ (koomuk-thŭ)?
What sort of a road is it?	eya koyi ākāra (ke- baŭdu) magak-da (pārakda)	eyŭ koyi ahkahrŭ (kebun- thoo) muguk-thŭ (pah- ruk-thŭ)?

Shopping. (Kadē gaņu denu yāṇayi.) (For Vocabularies, see pp. 22–28, 85, 44.)

	(For vocabularies, see pp. 22-20, 50, ws.)	
	kīyada, koccarada keeyŭthŭ? koccŭrŭthŭ?	
That is too much	eya bohoma vädiyi; eyŭ bohomŭ wadiyi;	
	eya bohoma ganan eyŭ bohomŭ gunu	
	rädiyi [yada) wadiyi [thǔ?	')
What is the price?	<i>mila koccarada (kī-</i> milŭ ko cc ŭrŭ <i>th</i> ŭ (keeyŭ	l-
Will you send them	l <i>ēvā ekenehima ya-</i> aywah ekenehimŭ yu	į-
at once?	vanavā-da wŭnŭwah-thŭ?	
Please send them	<i>ēvā ekeņehima ya- aywah</i> ekenehimŭ yu	l-
at once	vanta hoňdayi wuntŭ honthuyi	
Send them to	ēvāta yavāpan aywahtŭ yuwahpu	n
	(arapan) (arŭpŭn)	

¹ May there be long life. 2 I will go and come; au revoir. 3 Good, go and come.

English.	Simalese (romanized).	Tronunciation.
I wish to buy	milēta ganta mata kämätiyi	mil <i>ay</i> tŭ guntŭ mutŭ kamŭ <i>th</i> iyi
I will take this	mama meya (mēka) gannemi [maṭa ōnā	
I want some calico	kälikō nam kapupili	kalikoh num kupoo pili
I should like to see	pītta pati tikak ba-	pee <u>thth</u> ŭ puti tikuk bu-
some ribbons	lanta mata kamatiyi	luntŭ mutŭ kamu <u>th</u> iyi
This colour is too		may pahtŭ ohnāwutŭ
dark—light	vadā andurnyi—	wŭdah unthoorooyi—
dark—Hght	suduyi	soothooyi
Have you any nar		meetŭ wudah putoowah
rower - breader?	(—paļalwā) tiyena-	(-pululwah) <u>th</u> iyenŭ-
rower—proader:	vā-d a	wah-thŭ?
What is the value		meyin yahroowuk kee-
of a vard of	yada or meyin yā-	yŭthŭ? meyin yah-
this? (What is	ruvaka mila kopa-	roowŭkŭ milŭ kopŭ-
this a yard?)	manada (mokada,	mŭnŭthŭ? (mokŭthŭ,
out a jaza ij	meya yāruvak-da)	meyŭ yahroowuk-thŭ?)
It is faded		eyŭ wiwurnŭ wee <u>th</u> ibay;
20 10 10000	or ēkē pāṭa gohillāya	aykay pahtŭ gohillahyŭ
Not so fine	opamana hīnvā (or	
2100 00 1110	siyum-vā) epā	yoom-wah) epah
This will do	meya sāhēvi	meyŭ sāhaywi
A skein of sewing	mahana pata nūl	muhunŭ putŭ nool
silk	kärällak .	karalluk
Try on these	mēvā äňda balanu	maywah anthŭ bulŭnoo
They fit you very	numbata mēwā hoň-	noombutu maywah hon-
well	dākāra hēttuveti	thahkahrŭ hay <u>thth</u> oo-
What are they a	makkāda ēvā kūṭṭa-	mukk <i>ahth</i> ŭ <i>ay</i> - [we <u>th</u> i
pair?	mak-da	wah koot-tumuk-thu?
It is too dear	eya bohoma alā b ayi	eyŭ bohomŭ ul <i>ahbuyi</i>
Make out my bill	magē bila (ganan-	mugay bilŭ (gunun-put-
	patraya) liyā diyan	rŭyŭ) liy <i>ah th</i> iyun
Shooting. (Dadayam-kirīma gänayi.)		
Snoot	Ing. (Dadayam-kii (For Vocabulary, see p.	rma yanayı.)
Have I to obtain		mehi thudŭyum kiree-
nermission to	wata ayasaya nanta	mutu uwusuru guntu
shoot here?	ōnā-da	ohnā-thŭ?
apply?	illusta os a da	kahgen mumŭ uwŭsŭrŭ illuntŭ ohnā-thŭ?
appij .		muntu onna-mu?

English.		
	Fna	lich

Sinhalese (romanized).

Pronunciation.

What kind of game mehi kumana dada mehi koomunu thuducan I get here? yam karanta häki-da Elk, deer, hare, wild gonnu, muva, hā, gohnnoo, moowu, hah, buffalo, boar, fox. val-harak, val-ūru, leopard, bear, nari, koti, valas, ät, ādi dadayam-ya elephant, &c. What is the rent? badda koccara-da How many hunting dadayam ballan kīdogs will you let denek mata denneme have? hi-da the $d \circ g \circ (dadayam-karanta)$ properly trained ballō hondākāra (to hunt)? purudu-karalā-da Keep the dogs ballan issarahata back enta no di natara karagan Load my gun māqē tuvakkuva patavapan Carry my gun māgē tuvakkuva geniyapan Give me some cart- pataron kipayak ridges mata diyan vedi tiyanta epā Do not fire Let me have a shot numbe tuvakkuven with your gun vedillak tiyanta mata ida diyan To cock a gun tuvakkuvē $kok\bar{a}$ adinta

vum kŭruntŭ haki-thŭ? wul-huruk, wul-ooroo, nuri, koti, wulus, ath, ahthi thuduvum-vu buththŭ ko**cc**ŭrŭ-thŭ? thudŭvum bullun thenek mutŭ thennehi-thŭ? (thudŭvum-kŭruntŭ) bulloh honthahkahru pooroothoo-kurulah-thu? bullun issüruhutu entü no thee nuthuru kurugun thoowukkoowu mahgayputuwupun mahgay thoowukkoowu geniyupun pu<u>th</u>ŭron keepŭyuk mutŭ thiyun

wedi thiyuntŭ epah noombay thoowukkoowen wedilluk thiyuntŭ mutŭ idŭ thivun

thoowukkooway kokah

uthintŭ

Fishing. (Mālu ällīma gänayi.) (For Vocabulary, see p. 51.)

ing to be had near here? permission to fish? fishing in this river (lake, pond)?

Is there any fish-|mē asala yam kisi|may usulu tänaka mālu allanta puluvan-da rapalamu kota ganta onāvē-da koccara-da

yum thanŭkŭ mahloo ulluntŭ pooloowun-thŭ? Must I first obtain mālu allanta avasa- mahloo ulluntu uwusurŭ pulŭmoo kotŭ guntŭ ohnā-way-thŭ? What is the rent for mēgangē (vävē, po- may gunggay (waway, kunē) mas-märīm- pokoonay) mus-mareem-(or kevul-) badda (kewool) buththu koccurŭ-thŭ?

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.	
Can I get the sole right of fishing?	mālu allanța mulu balaya mața gata häki-da	mahloo ulluntŭ mooloo bulŭyŭ mutŭ gu <u>th</u> ŭ haki-thŭ?	
Can I have a boat and boatman?	orukārayek samaya oruvak maţa lab ā gata häki-da	orook <i>ah</i> rŭyek sumŭgŭ oroowuk muiŭ lub <i>ah</i> gu <u>th</u> ŭ haki-thŭ?	
What do you charge for the hour (day)?	kata) umbē kulīya (or yāstuva) kocca-	payŭkŭtŭ (thuwŭsŭkŭtŭ) umbay kooleeyŭ (gah- s <u>th</u> oowŭ) ko cc ŭrŭ-thŭ?	
some bait?	umha genāvā-da	hubůlů tikuk (mokůwu <u>th)</u> am ŏombů genahwah-thů? amuk genentů honthuyi?	
What bait must I use?		monŭ amuk thumuntŭ ohnā-thǔ?	
Give me a hook	bili-kaṭuvak maṭa diyan	bili-kutoowuk mutu <i>th</i> i- yun	
line?	magē bili-lanuvaṭa ämak da m āpan	mugay bili-lunoowutu amuk thumahpun?	
Give me my rod Row gently (with- out stirring the water)	magē bili-pitta diyan (vatura n o solvā) hemi n oru va päda- pan	mugaybili-pi <u>thth</u> ŭ thiyun (wu <u>th</u> ŏorŭ no solwah) hemin orŏowŭ patha- pun	
Do not make a noise		gohshah kŭruntŭ epah	
Make haste	ikmam karapan	ikmu ng kŭrŭpun	
The fishing is good here	mehi mālu āllī ma hoňda yi	mehi m <i>ah</i> loo alleemŭ hon <i>th</i> uyi	
How much does		may mahloo kooriyahgay	
	bara kopamana-da		
Will you weigh it?	eya kirāpan	eyŭ kir <i>ah</i> pun?	
Commercial and Trading. (Velañdām sambandayi.) (For Vocabulary see pp. 42, 46.)			
		mugay bilŭ ewahpun	
		mumŭ hetŭ pitu <u>th</u> wee	
morrow Give me a receipt	yannemi Invitaminali mata	yunnemi	
Olve me a receipt	diyan	koowi <u>th</u> unsiyuk mutŭ <i>th</i> iyun	
Show me the balance-sheet	ayaväya lē k anaya	uy ŭ w ayŭ l <i>ay</i> k ŭnŭyŭ mutŭ penw <i>ah</i> pun	

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
What are the liabilities?	kopamana-da	gewuntŭ <u>th</u> iyen u nuyu kopumunu-thu?
There is an error in your account	umbē gananē vära- dillak tibē	oombay gunŭnay warŭ- thilluk <u>th</u> ibay
My samples are delayed		mug <i>ay</i> m <i>oh</i> s <i>th</i> rŭ budoo nu <i>th</i> ŭrŭwee <i>th</i> ibe <i>th</i>
I want to get them	ēvā rēguven mama	aywah raygoowen mumu
through the Custom House	bērā gunța ōnā	bayrah guntŭ ohnā
This cheque needs endorsing	mē cäk ekē piṭipättē atsankaranṭa ōnā	m <i>ay</i> c ak ek <i>ay</i> pitipa <u>th</u> - <u>th</u> ay u <u>th</u> sun-kŭruntŭ ohnā
Have you declared the value?	baduvala vatinā- kam a sahatika	budoowŭlŭ wutin <i>ah</i> kumŭ suhu <u>th</u> ikŭ
I will prepay the	kaļā-da aenā vāmē rivadama	kŭ <i>lah-th</i> ŭ? ge <i>n</i> ŭy <i>ahmay</i> wiyŭ <i>th</i> ŭmŭ
carriage	kalin gevannemi	kulin gewunnemi
Give me your esti- mate	um̃bētaksēruva maṭa liyā diyan	oomb <i>ay <u>th</u>uksayro</i> owŭ mutŭ liy <i>ah th</i> iyun
Quote me a price		mil ŭ gu <i>n</i> ŭnuk mutŭ kiy <i>ah</i> pun
Public Y	Norks. (Goḍanägi	li samban d ayi.)
your hoe	mehe varen	oomb <i>ay</i> oo <i>th</i> allu <u>th</u> urun mehe wuren
Bring (it) here Don't dig there	etana koțanța (or	
Dig wider	hāranṭa) epā tava paḷal-lesa hārapan	runtŭ) ep ah th uwŭ pu l ul-lesŭ h ah -
How many men are wanted to cut the jungle?	kaläva kapā dämī- maṭa minisun kī- denek ōnā-da	rupun kalāwŭ kup <i>ah th</i> amee- mŭtŭ minisoon kee- thenek ohnā-thǔ ?
Six men are wanted	pāre vädata minisun	pahray wadŭtŭ minisoon
for road work Send three men to	hayadenek önä vaduväta udavvena	huyŭ <i>th</i> enek <i>oh</i> nā wudoow <i>ah</i> tŭ u <i>th</i> uwwenŭ
help the carpen-	pinisa minisun tun	pinisŭ minisoon thoon
Take eight men to	иенек yavapan pālama sādīmata	thenek yuwahpun pahlŭmŭ sātheemŭtŭ
build the bridge	minisun aṭa denek	minisoon utŭ <i>th</i> enek
Sinhaloga C T	aragan	urŭgun

Sinhalese S.-T.

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
What kind of soil is there at that place?	ehi bima (or pas) mona ākāra-da	ehi bimŭ (pŭs) monŭ ahkahrŭ-thŭ?
Very sandy	bohoma väli-musuua	bohomŭ wali-moosooyŭ
Where was this stiff	mē uku mäti kohen	may ŏŏkŏŏ mati kohen
clay got?	labā gattā-da	lub <i>ah</i> gu <u>thth</u> ah-thŭ
This is exceedingly	meya itāmat kāst aka	
hard ground	bimaya	tŭkŭ bimŭyŭ
The hoe will break		oothallu kadaywi
A pickaxe will be	mehi (ketīmata)	mehi (keteemŭtŭ) pikŭ-
required here	pikamak önä vēvi	muk ohnā waywi
Remove the stones	alavamguvakin gal	ul ŭ wu <i>ng</i> goowŭkin gul
with a crowbar	ahak-karapan	uhuk-kŭrŭpun
Blast out the rock	gala (or parvataya)	gulŭ (purwŭtŭyŭ) poo-
	pupu ra vapan	pooruwupun
Put aside all stones	attivāramata sudu-	u <u>thth</u> iwahrumutu soo-
suitable for the	suvū gal-käṭa si-	
foundation	yallama pättakata	
mu .	damanu	kutŭ dumŭnoo
The space is not sufficient	ıda madıyı	idŭ mu <i>th</i> iyi
]; .l-× 1
a half		udi ekŭ humahruk
	mänapan	manŭpun puss <i>ah</i> pa <u>thth</u> en <u>th</u> uwŭ
further back	tihak (dura) sama	pussan pa <u>inin</u> en <u>in</u> ttwu
raramer back	talā karanan	udi <u>th</u> ihuk (thoorŭ) sumŭ <u>th</u> ulah kŭrŭpan
The ground is very	bima bohoma burul	bimŭ bohomŭ boorool
soft: you must	(or evena) nisā	(erenŭ) nisah lālluk
therefore lay	(or ereņa) nisā lāllak elā damā-	elah thumahpun
down a plank	pan	oran mananpan
Bring the line and		u <u>thth</u> iwahrŭmŭ lukoonoo
pegs to mark out	karanta bim ma-	kŭruntŭ bim muninŭ
the foundation	nina lanuvayi lī	lunoowuyi lee anuyi
	änayi yenen	genen
Must this work be	mē vädē ada karanta	may waday uthŭ kŭruntŭ
$_{-}$ done to-day?		ohnā-thǔ ?
How do you ar-	mē pōrņuvē yadol	may pohrnooway gudol
		kesay udook-kŭrŭnŭ-
in this kiln?		wah-thŭ?
I want to build a	mama ye y ak goda-	mumŭ geyuk godŭ-
house	nayanța ōnā	nuguntŭ ohnā

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.		
When will you	väda taksēru ganan-	wadŭ thuksayroo gunun		
bring me the	lė kanaya kavadā	laykŭnŭyŭ kuwŭthah		
estimate?	genennehi-da	genen-nehi-thŭ?		
Your estimate is	umbē taksēruva bo-	oombay thuksayroowu		
	homa vädiyi	bohom ŭ wa diy i		
	umba hunu apatē	oombu lioonoo uputhay		
lime	arinavā	urinŭwah		
		kuwooloo-thoruwul huri-		
windows be well	yākāra hēttuvena	yahkahrŭ hayththoo-		
fitted	lesa pihituvanta			
	salasvāpan	wuntŭ suluswahpun		
The plastering of	bittiyē badāma ka-	bi <u>thth</u> iyay buthahmŭ		
the wall must be	dima lesa (or yasa	kuthimŭlesŭ (yusŭ		
done neatly	ruvata) gānta ōnā	roowutu) gahntu ohna		
White ants will at-	vēyō lī kāvi; ēvāyē	wayyoh lee kahwi; ay-		
tack the timber;	tēra gāpan	w <i>ahyay <u>th</u>ay</i> rŭ g <i>ah</i> pun		
tar it				
These tiles are not good	mē uļu hoňda nähä	may ŏoloo honthŭ naha		
If a heavy shower	tada vähivalāvak	thuthŭ wahiwulahwuk-		
	vässot, ulu boho-	wasso <u>th</u> ooloo boho-		
	mayak nätivī	mŭyuk na <i>th</i> iwee yunŭ-		
will be destroyed	yanavā äta	wah a <u>th</u> ŭ		
Thatch the roof	vahala (or piyassa)	wuhŭlŭ (piyussŭ) sewili		
	sevili karapan	kŭrŭpun		
Is the thatch		sewill <i>ay</i> pi <i>th</i> ooroo (u <u>th</u> oo)		
ready?	atu) lästi-da	lās <u>th</u> i-th ŭ ?		
Fasten it firmly	tadalesa savi-kara-	<u>th</u> uthŭ les ŭ suwi-k ŭ rŭ		
	pan	pun		
Tar the floor	bima tēra gāpan	bimŭ <u>th</u> ayrŭ gahpun		
Put cement over it		eepitŭ semen <u>th</u> i-buthah-		
	ma damāpan (or	ž (9		
	$g\bar{a}pan)$	pun		
Lay large stones		lokoo gul huruhutŭ <u>th</u> u-		
across	tabāpan	bahpun		
Bring the chain	damväla geņen	thumwalŭ genen		

Planting. (Vävili-karmān ya yäṇayi.)

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.			
How many coolies ave you?	umba lanya kulī- kārayō kīdenek sitit-da	o mbŭ luňgŭ koolee-kah- rŭyoh keethenek siti <u>th</u> - thŭ?			
How many of them are women and children? Are they good	gānu-da kīde n ek lamayō-da	owoongen kee-thenek gānoo-thu kee-thenek lumäyoh-th ü ? owhoo honth ü wadŭ-			
workers? If you work for me, you must be diligent, orderly, and obedient		kurcówoh-thǔ? oombŭlah mahlunggŭ wadŭ-kŭrŭnŭwahnum, kudisŭrŭ-kumin-thŭ keekŭroo-kumin-thŭ piliwel-athoowŭ hasi- rentŭ ohnā			
Call in the coolies		koolee-k <i>ah</i> rŭyu itŭ un- dŭguhupun			
Muster them near the bungalow		bunggŭlahwŭ kittoowŭ owoon perettookŭrŭ- wahpun			
On account of the rain you have done only half a day's work	vässa nisā davas b āgayaka väda	wassŭ nis <i>ah th</i> uwas b ah- gŭyŭkŭ wadŭ pumŭ- nuk ŏombŭl <i>ah</i> kum- mŏo <u>th</u> ŏo-kŭrŭ <u>th</u> ibe <u>th</u>			
Take all the tools	āvuda siyallama	ahwoothŭ siyullŭmŭ urŭ			
Go to the hill	arayan kanda udata pala- yan	gun kun <i>th</i> ŭ ŏodŭtŭ pulŭyun			
Each man must dig forty holes a day	eka eka minihā da-				
plants Mark the place where you must	päļa ugulā damanța epā	palŭ ŏogoolah thumuntŭ epah oombŭ hahruntŭ ohnā thanŭ hulŭkoonoo- kŭrŭpun pus pahgah thumahpun			

English.	Sinhalese (romanized).	Pronunciation.		
Go and fetch the plants from the nursery	tavānayaṭa gos päḷāṭi aran varen	thuwahnŭyŭtŭ gos palāti urun wuren		
Take up the plants with the earth	pas samaga päļāṭi upuṭā (or ugulā) gaṇin	pus sumugu palāti oopoo- tah (oogoolah) gunin		
Changing	Money. (Salli mā	rukirīma gänayi.)		
	karaganta puluvan			
Where is the bank (a money-	\	hay-thǔ ? banykoowŭ (sulli-mah- rookŭrunnek) kohay-		
changer)? I want change	ko hē- da pavund pahē kada-	thŭ ? puwoond puhay kŭdŭ-		
for a five-pound note	dāsiyak (nōṭṭuvak) mārukaraganṭa mata ōnā	thahsiyuk (nohttoo- wuk) mahrookürü- guntü mutü ohnā		
Ceylon money?	denta hoňdayi	lungkahway kahsi mutŭ thentŭ honthuyi?		
What is the exchange on English money?	ruva kopamana-da:	i ng greesi kahsiwŭlŭ mahroowŭ kopŭmŭnŭ-thŭ? i ng greesi kahsi mah-		
	ru kirīmē vaļļama koccara-da	roo-kireem <i>ay</i> wuttümü ko cc ŭrŭ- <i>th</i> ŭ?		
Will you change me a sovereign?	ratran pavumak maṭa mārukara denavā-da	ru <u>th</u> run puwoomuk mutŭ mahrookŭrŭ thenŭ- wah-thŭ?		
cheque for me?	mē cäk eka mata mārukaradenavā-da	m <i>ay c</i> ak ekŭ mutŭ m <i>ah-</i> rookŭrŭ <i>th</i> enŭw <i>ah-th</i> ŭ?		
	kāsi mata denta	ru <u>th</u> run suhu rithee kah- si mutŭ thentŭ hon- thuyi; nohttoo kahsi		
paper money	kāsi (or kāsi-patra) epā	$(kahsi-puthrreve{u}) epah$		
A bill of exchange	huvamāru-patrayak	oondiyŭluk, moo <i>th</i> ul- hoowŭ-m <i>ah</i> roo-pu <u>th</u> - rŭyuk [<u>th</u> ooyi		
Give me the	dutuvita yeviya rupiyal-salli-valin ē	thootoowitu gewiyu yoo- roopiyul sulli-wulin ay		
amount in rupees	m ud ala maṭa denu	moothulu mutu theroo		

MONEY, WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

Ceylon Currency.

COPPER.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent	= 25 farthing.	1 cent	==	½§ farthing.
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NICKEL. 5 cents = 31 farthings.

Sinhalese Money, with the English and American Equivalent Values.

Sinh	alese.				English					nerican.
100,000	rupees	(1 lac)	=	£6,	666 13	4	• • •		= \$3	33,333.3 3
1,000	,,		•••	=	66 13	4			=	333.33
100	**		•••	==	6 13	4		•••	=	33.3 3
50	,,		•••	_	3 6	-8		•	=	16.66
20	,,			==	1 6	8				6.66
15	,,			=	1 0	0	•••			4.99
10	,,	•••		==	13	4			=	3.33
5	,,			=	6	8		• - •	=	1.66
4	,,			=	5	4		•••	==	1.33
3	,,			==	4	0		.,	==	1.00
1	rupee			=	1	4			=	.33
	cents			=		S			=	.16
25	,,			==		4			==	.08
10	,,			=		13			==	.032
5	,,					03			=	.016
	.,					.,				

English and American Money, with the Sinhalese Equivalent Values.

	44											
En	glisl	h				Americ	ean.				Sinhale	ese.
£	6.	d.			D	ollars. c	ents				Rupees. c	ents
1,000	0	0		• • •	==	5,000	0			=	15,000	0
100	0	0			=	500	0			=	1,500	0
10	0	0	• • • •		=	50	0			==	150	0
5	0	0			=	25	0			==	75	0
1	0	0	•••		=	5	0	• • •	•••	=	15	0
	10	0	•••		=	2	50	• • •		=	7	50
	5	0			==		25		• • •	=	3	75
	2	6			=		62		•••	=	1	87
	2	0			==		50			=	1	50
	1	0	• • •		=		25			=		75
		6	•••		===		12			= (a	pprox.)	37
		3	•••	•••	=		6	• • •		=	,,	18
		2	•••	• • •	=		4	• • •		=	,,	12
		1	•••		===		2	• • •	• • •	=	,,	6
		$0\frac{1}{2}$	• • •		=		1			==	**	3
		$0\frac{1}{4}$	• • •		===	-			• • •	=	**	1

^{*} The exchange value of the Rupee is subject to slight fluctuation.

WEIGHTS.

The English system of weights is now commonly used in Ceylon; $r\bar{a}ttala$ (plural $r\bar{a}ttal$) is the name given to a pound (avoirdupois) in Sinhalese. Among jewellers a kalanda (plural kalan) is a weight equal to about $\frac{1}{12}$ of an ounce (Troy).

LINEAR MEASURE.

7 ukā	. =	1 viyata
7 viyata	. =	1 angala (finger-breadth)
12 aňgal	. =	1 viyata (span, about 9 inches)
2 riyat	. =	1 riyana (cubit, ,, 18 inches)
4 riyan	. =	1 bambaya (fathom, 6 feet)
7 riyan	. =	1 yata (about $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards)
20 yata (140 cubit	s) =	1 isba (,, 70 yards)
80 isba	. ==	1 gavuva (nearly $3\frac{1}{5}$ miles)
4 gar	. =	1 yoduna (about 13 miles)

N.B.—The term now in common use for an English mile is hätäkma (pron. hathakmă).

MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

2 pata	 =	1 manāva (about 1 gill)
2 manā	 =	1 näliya or sēruva (about ½ pint)
$3\frac{1}{2}-4$ näli	 =	1 kuruniya or laha (,, 1 quart)
4 or 5 kuruni	 ==	1 timba (about 1 gallon)
10 kuruni	 -	1 pāla (,, 10 gallons)
4 pāla	 =	1 amuna (nearly 5 bushels)

These, when applied to surface measure, mean the areas of land which can be sown with the respective quantities of seed (especially paddy).

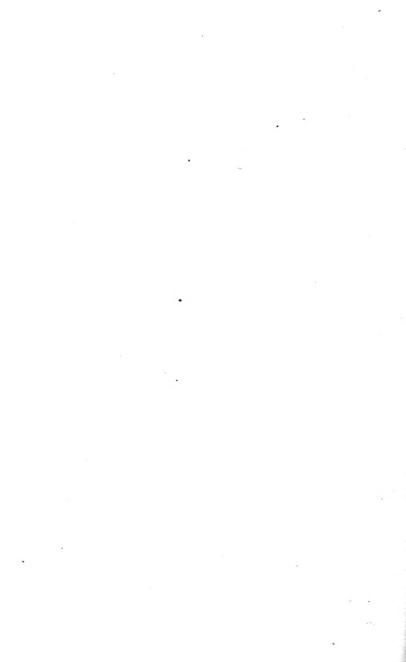
POSTAGE.

The postal rates from Ceylon to the United Kingdom are as follows:—

For Letters, 6 cents per \frac{1}{2} oz.

Postcards, 6 cents.

Newspapers, 3 cents for the first 50 grammes ($1\frac{3}{4}$ oz.), and 2 cents per 2 oz. afterwards.







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